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M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	22nd March 1899

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,008	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,732	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negra	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF LONDON	2,097	Scarff	About the 11th March.

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Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on the 11th March at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 10th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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CHORUS 75 VOICES.

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1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C Major
2. Cantata ..Schicksal-lied Song of Destiny...Brahms. For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

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Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 10th instant, that day being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

(sd.) F. D. STRANACK.
Manager.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 20th March 1899, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee for the Year 1898.
2. To elect a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1899 in accordance with Rules V and VI.; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay 7th March 1899.

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THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
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SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE Flour and Rice in Bags, Beam Scale and Weights, Shop Furniture, &c., at the Bhavnagar Flour Mills.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Versara Meghjee, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th March 1899, at 2 p.m., at the Bhavnagar Flour Mill premises, Duncan Road, a number of bags of wheat, bajree, patnee and Rangoon rice; bajree, Rangoon gram, and wheat flour and sojee, bran, gunny bags beam and weighing scale with weights wheel-barrows, flour counter, cupboard chairs, empty boxes, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1899, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others, at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1899 to 31st March, 1900, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Market, Mazagon, and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent, of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Recruits joining the Largest Army in the World.—The Army of Cyclists—are respectfully requested to send for Price List of Cycles from MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona. Sole Agents for PREMIER CYCLES.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this office.

FIRE BROKERS WANTED, to act for the SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD. Native Lives accepted at mod rate rates. Liberal remuneration to influential men. Apply to THE MANAGER, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	" do.
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Balaclava	" do.
Quatre Bras	" do.
Roll Call	" do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots) Greys at Waterloo)	" do.
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A Dead Heat (Dogs)	" A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	" do.
"Wait a Minute" Dogs)	" do.
La Source	" Marazolle.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press, special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 4th inst. at 3 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
3rd March, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEMBERS or their GUARDIANS of the MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, that those who have CHANGED their addresses owing to various reasons, should without delay get their Registered Addresses changed. Also henceforth all other communications relating to the said Association should be addressed to the name of the undersigned ONLY, at the following address. In every case the Members are requested to give their Numbers of Certificates or Diplomas.

DHUNJISHAW FRAMJEE CHINOY,
Sole Liquidator.
No. 65, Mirza Street, Baherkote, Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD, and VEGETABLES, to Her Majesty's Ships and Hired Vessels at Bombay, for three years from 1st April, 1899.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on Monday, the 20th instant.

EDMUND F. R. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.
2, Marine Lines, 7 March, 1899.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute, in 68 subjects, will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme sent on receipt of four annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 9th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 9-7m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-18m., 3-9a.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 2 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Maha Shivratri Fair will be held at Walkeshwar Temple, to-morrow, and will last one day only. This fair was prohibited last year on account of plague.

TACTICAL RIFLE MATCHES.—A special train for the convenience of competitors in the Tactical Rifle matches at Santa Cruz, to-morrow, will run from Colaba, at 5-30 a.m. (local time). First class accommodation will be provided on payment of 2nd class fares, and 2nd class accommodation on payment of 3rd class fares.

BURGLARY IN BORAH BAZAAR STREET.—Bhugwandas Khimji, a Hindu merchant, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 133 in cash, and a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 10, from two boxes in his room, which was broken into during his absence on the 7th instant.

A DISHONEST CONDUCTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Vishnoo Anaji a tramway conductor, was charged with issuing a one-anna ticket to a Parsee passenger on the Frere road line, which was not authorised for that trip, but which was used on the trip previous to the one in question, thereby defrauding the company and misappropriating the one anna. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 30.

A PREMATURELY BORN CHILD.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Babai and Rambai, two Hindu women, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Mayers, with secretly disposing and concealing a prematurely born male child. It appeared that the accused were seen attempting to conceal something in a quarry hole at Dharavi by a tanner, who gave information to the police. A police sepoy went up to the spot and arrested the accused. The child was taken to the Police Surgeon, who certified that it was prematurely born and ordered it to be disposed of. Babai was the kept-mistress of a shoemaker and Rambai was his wife. It appeared that Babai had given birth to the child, and she being in a weak state of health, the case was remanded.

THEFT BY AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Hoosein alias Shedebban Sayakhan, a Mahomedan, was charged with theft in a building of an embroidered cap, a shawl, and pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 26, the property of one Moosa Salal. It appeared that the accused slept in complainant's shop at Bhendi Bazaar. On the morning of the 6th instant, complainant found his box broken open, and the property missing therefrom. He suspected the accused of the theft, and a report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused was seen wearing complainant's cap by two witnesses, but no portion of the missing property was found with him. He had, however, in his pocket Rs. 4 in cash, for which he could not account. He pleaded that the charge was concocted against him, but admitted one previous conviction, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A MIDNIGHT ROBBERY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford charged Agajan Khangal, a Mahomedan, with robbery of a currency note of Rs.10, and Re.1 in cash, the property of one MohunlalParbhudas, a music-teacher. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant. On the night of the 6th instant complainant and his pupils went to the house of a Khoja where marriage festivities were being held to play music. At about midnight, on their return home, they engaged a hack victoria and complainant took out from his pocket the note and the cash, to pay the conveyance hire, when accused suddenly pounced upon him, and snatching away from his hand the note and the cash, made away with it. He was pursued and arrested by a police sepoy, but effected his escape, and ran into a sweeper's lane, where he was re-captured. The accused pleaded, that the charge was concocted against him, but his Worship on the evidence convicted him of theft, and sentenced him to suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case in which Ismail Jacob, a salesman in the service of Messrs. Abdoola Noor Mahomed & Co., charged Mrs. Hobbs with assault. The complainant stated in his information that, on the 8th ultimo, Mrs. Hobbs came to his shop on the Esplanade Cross Road, and asked for three packets of books for dress. She was served with the books, and in return she handed to the complainant a ten rupee note. The latter said that he had no change and could not leave the shop as there was nobody to take care of the shop. Upon this Mrs. Hobbs walked away, and on being prevented from leaving the shop she struck complainant with her umbrella. The complainant called three witnesses in support of his case. The Magistrate found that the case was an entirely got up one and intended as a counterblast against the charge of assault which Mrs. Hobbs had preferred against him in the Third Magistrates court. The case was dismissed and the complainant was ordered to pay to Mrs. Hobbs Rs.25 as compensation.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rose Fishery, a boarder in St. Josephs' Convent, Bandora, and the daughter of Gasper Fishery, a foreman in the Bombay Education Societys' Press, Byculla, charged L. A. Lazarus, employed in the Political Department of the Secretariat, with defamation. Mr. Kazi, Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. C. J. Asbury, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant stated in her information, that defendant was introduced to her father by one J. F. Gonsalves in August last. He visited them subsequently, and eventually she and defendant became engaged. The 26th November last was fixed for the wedding. A few days before he made certain insinuations against her character. The complainant denied that there was any truth in these allegations, nor was it true that she was guilty of undue familiarity with any person. The evidence of the complainant, her father, and another witness having been recorded, further hearing was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	7	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	7	42
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	30	17	32
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	25	77
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	11	27
G Mahim and Worli	20	15	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	83	93
Total	162	167	357
Total plague deaths to date	37,892	33,613	
Same date last year	142	194	325

FOUND DEAD.

Five dead bodies were found in streets yesterday and were certified to be plague cases by the District Plague Officers.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

THE new and popular edition of Sir Alfred Milner's "England in Egypt" will be published by Mr. Arnold Canon Gore's book, "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans," is announced by Mr. Murray for next week. He will also have ready then a volume entitled "The Prayer-book and the Christian Life," by Archdeacon Tiffany, of New York, with an introduction by the Bishop of Rochester. "Cases on International Law during the Chino-Japanese War," by Sakuye Takahashi, Professor of Law in the Imperial Naval Staff College of Japan, will be published by Messrs. C. J. Clay and Sons in a day or two. It will contain a preface by Professor T. E. Holland, and an introduction by Professor J. Westlake, Q. C.

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing, yesterday, of the matter of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, who lately carried on the business of commission stable-keepers at Byculla. Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Colonel Anderson; Mr. Manker, for Mr. Lidbetter; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, an opposing creditor.

Mr. Manker, in continuing his address on behalf of Mr. Lidbetter, said the Thakore had in his hands the two Patiala notes, out of which he could have paid himself the Rs. 90,000, but which, owing to his negligence, remained valueless at present. The insolvents had other assets in hand, and it could not be said that they ought to have stopped all business at the time. It would not be said that at the time the Thakore enquired into the affairs of the firm, any representation was made to deceive him. There was no evidence to show that the insolvents had kept to themselves any of the monies they withdrew from the firm. The *onus* was on the opposing creditor to prove by direct evidence that any portion of the funds still remained in the possession of either of the insolvents. With reference to the additional grounds, Mr. Manker remarked it was said untruthfully that the insolvents had not deposited any books or documents. The only ground for making that statement was that the pass books had not been found. They were thrown about in boxes in different places, and no motive for concealing them was proved. The insolvents could have had no object in making away with those pass-books. Mr. Manker asked his lordship to believe Colonel Anderson's statement in the witness-box that the money for the purchase of the horses was his wife's money. His demeanour in the witness-box was that of a truthful, straightforward man, and Mr. Manker asked his lordship to give full credit to his statement. The opposition had failed in their obvious duty to subpœna Mr. O'Brien and Bhowram Raghoba and examine them in support of their allegations. The "onus" was upon the opposing creditor to make good his allegations against the insolvents; but he had failed in discharging that "onus." The opposing creditor had shown a bitter animus against the insolvents, and seemed resolved to harass and annoy them because he had lost his Rs 90,000. He wished to pursue them as far as he could possibly do, but the learned counsel hoped that his lordship would not do anything to further persecute the insolvents, who had already suffered enough by the publication of reports of their case in the newspapers. One of the sections under which the court could proceed against the insolvents was merely discretionary. The other was for dismissing the petition, which Mr. Manker trusted his lordship would not do. The question, therefore, was whether the petitioners should be discharged, or whether the discharge should be adjourned for a certain period. The insolvents had suffered enough, and considering that the creditor had failed to prove his allegations, and considering that the insolvents had for years been carrying on their business honourably, the learned counsel asked his lordship to discharge the insolvents, and not adjourn their discharge for any length of time.

Mr. Bayley, in addressing the court on behalf of Colonel Anderson, said his client's duties were entirely confined to the yard, and he had nothing to do with the accounts. The keeping of the accounts was left entirely to his partner, Mr. Lidbetter. Whatever representation Colonel Anderson made to the opposing creditor was based upon information supplied him by Mr. Lidbetter. The learned counsel submitted that Colonel Anderson was fully justified in trusting to his partner, and that he had no reason to mistrust his own partner. It was, therefore, argued that Colonel Anderson had no personal knowledge of the state of affairs of the partnership, and that he could not be said to have used any misrepresentation to the Thakore. From the information he received from his partner, he believed what he stated to be true. Colonel Anderson could not, therefore, be accused of fraudulently and wilfully concealing the true state of his affairs. The transaction regarding the pony Mulberry was not a trading transaction at all.

His lordship said he could not agree with Mr. Bayley's proposition. The point was whether the transaction ought not to have appeared in his books.

Mr. Bayley submitted that it was a private transaction, and that Colonel Anderson was not bound to enter it in the partnership books. It should be borne in mind that Colonel Anderson was the first person to give the information on this point: and he could not have intended to conceal anything from the court regarding it. The money was the private money of his wife, and it was given for the education of his son by the son's grandmother. Mr. Bayley observed that the real causes of the insolvency were the plague and the famine; and he hoped that the court would take a lenient view of his client's case.

His lordship intimated that he would deliver his judgment on Saturday morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE FAZALBHOY CASSIMBHOY VIRJI.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Hongkong Bank, opposed the application, and said the opposing creditors had obtained a decree from the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton for Rs. 40,000. The insolvent carried on business with his father at Kobi, Japan, and the insolvent was stationed at the head office, whence he sent consignments to Bombay and drew bills against such consignments and negotiated them. He had drawn bills against the consignments to the extent of Rs. 59,000 while the consignments, when sold, only realised Rs. 1,705. The insolvent, on being asked, said that he was a servant of the firm, and he was not aware that the opposing creditors were going to oppose his application. He asked for a week's time to enable him to reply. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE MONGHIVAHOO.

Mr. D. D. Davur, for a creditor, moved for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for a revocation of the adjudication order. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, for the insolvent, consented to the adjournment, which was granted by his lordship.

RE RUSTAMJI PESTONJI.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A creditor opposed the application in person. His lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE JANARDHAN MAHADEV.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE PANDURANG GOVIND.

Mr. Colah, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, stating it was the second time the application was made. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE DAYAL TEJPAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Karsondas Chabildas opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order.

RE SHARAFKHAN DAWOODKHAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter.

RE RAMDAS MULJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE NAOROJI COWASJI MISTRI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE VALABHJI DAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE CURSETJI NAVROJI DAVAR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE CHANDULAL ICHARAM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of time to file his schedule.

RE AGA MIRZA ISMAIL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

A FORMER PLAGUE OFFICER.

RE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE BHANDARE.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodher, and Jamsetjee, on behalf of the Official Assignee, appeared in support of a rule calling upon Mrs. Bhandare to show cause why she should not hand over to the Official Assignee the carriages and horses in her possession, and the moveable property belonging to the insolvent.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Mrs. Bhandare, informed the court that his client was willing to hand over the carriages and horses provided she be allowed to file a suit for the recovery of the same, if she was so advised.

Mr. Carnac said that in the rule mention was made of other moveable property, including the cash, which was not forthcoming.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, made the rule absolute with costs.

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses): Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following is a report of the proceedings of a special meeting and excerpts from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th February.

Submitted the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1899-1900. A printed copy of the Estimates, including the Chairman's prefatory statement, had been issued to each Trustee ten clear days prior to the meeting, as required by Section 52 of the Port Trust Act No. VI of 1879. Read Sections 52 and 53 of the Act dealing with the preparation of the Annual Estimates of the Income and Expenditure of the Board. The Chairman then explained briefly the procedure followed by the Committee in framing the Estimates. The following corrections made in the Estimates since the last meeting of the Special Budget Committee were then read, and the Trustees having sanctioned the alterations, the Estimates corrected accordingly were finally passed and ordered to be submitted to Government for approval in accordance with Sanction 54 of the aforesaid Act:—

SECTION IV.

	Rs.
New Works, Capital (Ordinary)—	
Ballard Pier dredging	+1,000
Paving footpaths, Apollo Reclamation	+1,029
Rs.	+2,029

SECTION II.

	Rs.
Revenue Expenditure, Bunder Properties—	
Ballard Pier dredging	+8,000
Cotton Green Fire Service	+ 311
Water tax	— 311
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account.. Rs.	+8,000

The surplus of Receipts over Expenditure, Rs42,050, as passed by the Committee at the last meeting, was, by reason of these alterations, reduced to Rs. 34,000.

Resolution—The Budget as amended is sanctioned and should be forwarded to Government as required under Section 54 of the Act.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 17th February 1899, forwarding two schemes, as shown on plan for laying out in building sites the plot of ground to the east of the Tramway Company's stables, of which the following are the particulars:—

	Building Area. Sq. yds.	Garden Area. Sq. yds.
Plan A	1,84 4-9	1,626 5-9
„ B	1,955 5-9	1,515 4-9

and stating his preference for plan A, although the area to be built over is less.

Read minutes of members of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending for approval and sanction the arrangement shown in plan A, and proposing that the rates of rent per square yard per annum should be for the two plots facing Merewether Road, Re. 1 for the first 10 years, Rs. 1½ for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2 for the remaining 30 years and for the two plots in the rear Re. 1 for the first 20 years, and Rs. 1½ for the remaining 30 years: that the leases be for 50 years, renewable for another period of 49 years, at a rent to be determined by taking into consideration the rent realised or obtainable for equally good sites in this locality at the time of renewal.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, dated 22nd November 1898, urging the desirability of drawing up a special scale of charge on the basis of the Railway Classification of Goods in order to facilitate the Coast trade. Submitted letter from Mr. Ebji Oomersey, dated 6th December 1898, requesting that the wharfage rate on myrabolams be reduced from annas fifteen to, say, 8 annas a ton. Submitted demi-official letter from the Traffic Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, dated 29th December 1898, forwarding a memorandum of the grievances put forward by the merchants at their meeting with the Officers of the Railway Company, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and the Port Trust held on the 9th December 1898. Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent dated 2nd February 1899, forwarding for approval a special scale of Dock rates, worked out for the Coast cargoes of the Bombay Steam Navigation and the B. I. S. N. Companies' vessels on the same Coast run, being the outcome of the meeting above referred to, at which the Traffic Managers of the S. M. and the W. I. P. Railways and the native merchants and traders discussed matters bearing on the Dock Coast traffic. Submitted minutes of members of the Docks Committee, recommending that the re-classification and the revised rates proposed by the Dock Superintendent may be approved. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution—The revised classification and rates recommended by the Docks Committee are approved, and should be submitted to Government for sanction under Section 43 of the Port Trust Act VI of 1879.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 13th September 1898. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 24th February 1899 reporting that, for a length of about 350 feet at the north end of the sea wall between Ballard Pier and Goa Street, a thin layer of clay and boulders on top of a considerable depth of silt has been found instead of hard ground as was expected, and the rocky ground on which the southern portion of the wall is founded takes a sudden dip, observing that there is no trustworthy strata for foundations above 58·00 T. H. D. where hard green moorum is met with and that as this is upwards of 11 feet deeper than was estimated for, it is necessary to revise the estimate for the remaining portion of the wall, remarking that a rubble masonry wall founded at about 58·00 T. H. D. inside on a moorum dam would cost Rs. 90,002, and that a concrete block wall founded by divers at the same level would cost Rs. 85,908, and recommending that a pitched rubble slope, estimated to cost Rs. 28,390, including two flights of steps, similar to that on the south side of Goa Street adjoining it, be constructed, which would meet all the requirements of the site; adding that the two flights of steps, as shown in the model forwarded by him, have been provided in the positions approved by the Traffic Manager, that five landings at levels three feet apart are placed in such a manner that boats will be able at any state of the tide to go alongside one of them, that the tonies will also be able to land persons on the steps, and that the work can be completed before the moonsoon, provided it is taken in hand at once. Submitted plan in four sheets showing the alternative sections of walls and of the enlarged section of the proposed slope and a model of the proposed flight of landing steps.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th February 1899, giving abstracts of the sanctioned and revised estimates, which are as follows:—

		Sanctioned. Rs.	Revised. Rs.
I.	Filling	94,543	78,275
	Sea Wall	38,371	54,117
II.	Steps (extra to wall)	5,684	5,010
III.	Extension of Strand Road..	22,050	22,050
IV.	Extensions of Carwar, Coompta and Mangalore Streets	3,919	3,919
V.	Metalling Wharf	3,780	3,780
		1,68,347	1,67,151

Resolution.—In the circumstances explained, the revised arrangements of a rubble slope and two flights of steps, estimated to cost Rs. 28,387 for works only, are approved, and the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,67,151, exclusive of establishment charges in lieu of that referred to in Trustees' Resolution No. 283, dated 13th September 1898, is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th February 1899, saying that Messrs. Ralli Brothers are desirous of occupying, for six months certain from the 1st proximo, N Gully in the Ryan Market, containing 14 compartments, if they are given the accommodation at Rs. 40 per compartment per mensem, as was done last year, *vide* Trustees' Resolution No. 89, dated the 15th March 1898; that the gully is now lying vacant with small prospect of early occupation, and reccommending that the offer be accepted.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 24th Feb. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 24th Feb. 1899.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 24th Feb. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	918	17	802
„ piloted out of harbour	23	919	20	785
„ transported	8	619	11	468
„ attended to	1	69	6	111
„ warped	...	50	2	50

ADVICE to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE Managing Committee of this Institution, with a view to encourage among Indian students the study of the French language and literature, have decided to give each year two prizes named "Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, prize" to the candidates who pass the Matriculation and B. A. examinations of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks in French. In the year 1896, prizes were awarded to Mrs. Piroja Rustomjee Kapadia, of the Young Ladies High School and to Mr. Purshottam Thakurdas Vakil, of Elphinstone College, for having stood first in the Matriculation and Previous Examinations in French. In 1897, the recipients of the prizes were Mrs. Lajmi Ramkrishna Anant, of Wilson College, and Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjeebhoy Lalcaca, of Elphinstone College, for having obtained the highest number of marks in French in the Intermediate and B. A. examinations. In 1898, the Matric prize was gained by Mr. Pirozesha Bapujee Daji, of Elphinstone High School, and the B. A. prize by Mr. Pestonjee Ardeshir Wadia. The managing committee have also opened to students of the French language the use of the Cercle's Reading Room and extensive Library for merely nominal fees. Such students are admitted as members on obtaining a certificate from their principal or head master. The Committee have further made a move in the right direction in deciding to elect as its honorary members all those who pass the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University with not less than 50 per cent marks in Compulsory French. The first gentleman, on whom this honour is conferred, is Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjeeshaw Lalcaca who passed the M. A. Examination of 1898 with at least 50 per cent marks in French. The committee may well be congratulated on their unceasing efforts towards promoting in Bombay the study of the language and literature of France.

RAILWAY NOTES.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the remodelling of the Lahore station yard, North-Western Railway, at a cost of Rs 3,88,000 to relieve the congestion of traffic.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of two dining saloon cars for the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of time for the completion of Sections II and III of the Assam-Bengal Railway, up to the 31st December, 1902, and 31st December, 1901, respectively.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening for passenger traffic of the Gudur-Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway. The line was opened on 23rd February, 1899.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening of the Nirwana-Kaithal Branch, Southern Punjab Railway, 23 miles, for passenger traffic.

The Government of India have santioned the opening of the Kola Barang Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 230 miles, for passenger traffic

The Government of India have sanctioded the construction of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway on the metre gange, at the cost of the Cochin Durbar.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the Baran-Daltonganj Coal Branch of the East Indian Railway.

The Government of India have sanctioned the commencement of so much of the work on the rest of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway (mile 26 to 60) as will not prejudice the question of gange which is still open.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 7 P.M., TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

The Importers Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs Spark 9-6, Crest 9-3, Neilgow 8-12, Light of the Age, 8-8.

Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neil Gow
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's ch a m Light of the age
Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest

The Malabar Plate—Distance 1 Mile. Meheraj 9-6, President 9-5, Helios 9-4, Brandy 9-1, Hyderi 9-1, Kingcraft 9-0, Shanavaz 8-7, Wafadar 8-5, Rubdan 7-9, Valina 7-8, German 7-6, Barrister 7-2.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 13 3
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj
The Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz
Mr Finch's c a h Brandy
Mr Shaik Essa Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 14
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2 4 years
Mr H E A R's b a g President 14
Mr D E's c a g German 14
Mr Shaik Essa Khaliffa's c a h Kingcraft
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma

The Bagdad Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Amir's g a g Bonaparte
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Defender 13 3 1-4
H H Aga Khan's c a h Paragon 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a h Khaboor
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Hakum 13 3 3-4 6 years
Mr Abdul Latif Amani's g a h Kisra
Mr S A W's c a h Sunger aged
Mr Hoosein Khader's g a g Bismillah 13 3 5 years
Mr Faroz bin Saad's b a h Florican 5 years
Mr Friendship's b a g Manwar 13 3 1-4
Mr D E's b a g Maswood 13 3 3-4
Mr Jackson's c a g Nife 13 2 3-4
Mr Lyndon's b a g Nemrod 13 3 1-2

The March Stakes.—Distance 1 Mile. Waress 9-7, Guy Fawkes 8-0, the Fawn 7-10, Eric 7-10.

Mr Lyndon's br aus m Waress 13 3
Major Gough's ch a m The Fawn 13 2 1-2
Mr Finch's b aus g Eric 13 2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Gery Fawkes 13 3

The Small Galloway Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs. Governor 9-8, Nobleman 9-1, Pretender 8-11, Midnight 8-9, Liverpool 8 8, Phelwan 8-7, Chester 8-6, Centaur 8-2, Romeo 8-1, Panala 8-0, Driver 7-10, Imposter late Invincible 7-10, Anaiza 7-9, Rishan 7-7, Goldfinch 7-4.

Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender 13-2
Aga S Shah's c a g Imposter late Invincible 13 2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a g Liverpool
Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panala
Mr P F Fischer's c a g Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr Arten A Essayie's ch a p Chester 13 1-2
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Sutherland's b a g Gold Finch 13 2 1 2
Mr A M's b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr D D's b a g Phelwan 13 2 3-4
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight 13 3
Mr B A Davur's ch a g Rishan 13 3
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver 13 1 3-4
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur 13 2

Hurdle Race—Distance 7 furlongs over 4 flights

Mr Bland's b a p Brat 13 2
Capt Young's g a g Electric
Mr J B's g aus m Zeo 13 3
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal 13 3
Mr Baldock's b aus m The Heroine

The Lady Sandhurst Stakes.—Distance 7 furlongs. The clown 11-7, Lily of the valley 11-5, Royal 10-6, Moslem 10-3, Muskerry 10-2, Reporter 10-1, Cypress 9-13, Murfus 9-11, Gritz 8-0,

Mr A M Moen's g a g Reporter 13 2 1-2
Mr W A Macleod's g a g Meerfus 13 2 3-4
Mr Benn's g a p The Clown 13 1 3-4
Mr A V Courage's g a g Cypress 13 3
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal 13 2
Mr Street's c a p Muskerry 13 1 3-8
Capt Young's br e m Lily of the Valley 13 2
Capt Greig's b a p Gritz 13 1
Capt Wilkinson's g a g Moslem 13 2 3-4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Raipur, a brisk fall at Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and 10 at Karachi.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal in Gujarat and at Jeypore, Jacobabad, Nagpur, Amraoti and Secunderabad, and the minimum 4° to 9° in excess in Sind and at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Amraoti and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° a Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the Punjab, on the Malabar Coast and at Karachi, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather continues to be fine, but the barometer in Sind is falling.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAR. 8.

Wednesday: There has been no change of importance, except that the storm which lay over the east of the North-west Provinces and west of Bengal yesterday, has grown shallower and is filling up. The centre of the storm is shown over Sougar Island and Balasore. Pressure is highest in Upper Assam and Upper Burma, and is very uniform, except in North-East India. A strong W. S. W. wind is blowing at Sougar Islands, and a fresh east wind at Dhubri, but elsewhere the winds are more or less light and variable. The weather is very cloudy over parts of North-East India, and slightly clouded over parts of North-West India. Showers are reported from Narayangung, Silchar, Sibsagar, Mussooorie, and Chakrata, but elsewhere the weather is fine. The mean temperature generally has fallen except in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chato Nagpur and Mysore, where it has risen. Heat during the past 24 hours has been excessive, except over Assam, Burma and south of the Peninsula, the excess amounting to as much as ten degrees at Hazuri-bagh and eight degrees at Ranchi and Hyderabad. The highest maximum reported is 102.5 degrees at Cuddapah, but readings exceeding one hundred are reported as far north as Chato Nagpur.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Skuld, 913 tons, captain O. F. Olsn, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Ship Wanderer, 2,116 tons, Captain T S Tupman, sailed yesterday, for Madras, in ballast.

THE s s Eiffeil Tower, 2,013 tons, Captain A. J Campbell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,789 tons, Captain C Batnisack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (26th February), with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Akyab (17th February), via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mrs Hill and 4 children, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr P H Thayer, Mr John Allan, 2 officers, Mr, Sulleman bin Yacoob, and friend, and 65 deck.

The P. & O. Co's s.s. Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (11th February), with a general cargo. During the voyage she encountered very heavy S. W. gales in the English channel, necessitating anchoring under lee of Isle of wight from the morning of February 12th to 14th. Thence to Cape St. Vincent strong winds and over cast decreasing to light winds and fine weather, the remainder of the voyage light to moderate winds and fine weather througnout.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
Ancona	1835	Lockshone	China		P & O Co
Jhafae	373	Nacoda			Allana Munjee
Jupiter	2190	Vasey			K Nixon & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Pemba	986	Rickford			M M & Co
Ula	3426	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Hermod	820	Nielson			Bombay Co
Valutia	2111	Thomas			Montocheff
Simla	1039	Robertson	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Wardha	2563	Anderson	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Collins			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Sirsa s	Collins	Akyab, Feb 17
8	Sultan s	Batnisack	Zanzibar, Feb 26
	Candia s	Houghton	London, Feb 11
	Dunera transport	Smith	Southampton, Feb 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ernest Simons s	Coispellier	Yokohama
	Booldana s	Croft	Calcutta, etc
	R I M S Canning	Baugh	Karachi
	Eiffeil Tower s	Campbell	Calcutta, etc
	Wanderer sp	Tupman	Madras

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday —
Steamer Pemba, Rickford, for Persian Gulf.
„ Skuld, Olsen, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Muttra, for Calcutta.
„ Candia, for China, etc.
„ Sultan, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—10 cases whisky D P Batha and Co.
Clan Mackay s—25 cases confectionery E M Abdeally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—49 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

FROM SOUDAN.

Thorndale s—6 packages flavouring essences, Hormaz Sheriar, 30 cases whisky D Cowasjee, 120 cases provisions etc D Dadabhoy.
Peninsular s—3 cases flavouring issus E Mahomedally and Co, 7 cases medicine V Bhicca and Co, 35 cases oilmanstores, medicine etc, A H Gulmahomed.
Carthage s—2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co, 43 cases oilmenstores etc. D Dadabhoy, 12 cases stationery etc. H Abdoolally, 2 hogsheads rum D Cowasjee.
Clyde s—6 cases medicine V Bhicca and Co, 7 cases medicine C Odhowjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Carthage s—42 cases Geneva P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—35 cases brandy F Nusserwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy Eduljee Brothers.
Singapore s—50 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Carthage s—5 hogsheads still wine B Smyth and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsburg s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit and 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Rheinfels s—4 casks rectified spirit Eduljee Bezonjee, 1 hogshead rectified spirit Edulji Bezonji, 1 hogshead rectified spirit D Dadabhoy

FROM ANTWERP.

Wolfsburg s—200 cases candles A H Heptoolabhoy, 150 cases candles T Akberally, 95 cases window glass S Mamooji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—40 bales wool M Khoobchand, 2000 cwt wheat Sassoon and Co, 1000 cwt jowaree Forbes Forbes and Co, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 31 bales wool Roysee Amerchand, 125 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 1000 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co, 50 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 30 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 3 bales skins Alladin Joosub, 2 bales skins Croft Mody and Co, 21 bales skins, Ahmed Abdulla and Co, 70 cwt olibanum A H Mowjee and Co. 11 cwt bees wax N Meanee.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—8007 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 8007 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 1004 cwt nigerseed and 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—2001 cwt rapeseed L Curamchard 165 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 487 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2002 cwt myrabollams S H Ismail and Co, 200 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 55 bales cotton dropping and 67 bales cotton fly N M Tezpal, 143 bales twist and 30 bales cotton fly N Futehally and Co. 350 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co, 300 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tantallan s—350 bales cotton The Bombay Company, 8001 cwt linseed 3,000 cwt gingelli seed A Blascheck and Co 3,999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—28 cwt almondseed and 35 cwt kismiss Quan Lun Eooo.
Candia s—20 bales twist Talatee and Co, 200 bales twist M Byramjee, 100 bales twist B Nusserwanjee, 150 bales twist P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—100 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co, 100 bales cotton and 50 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 200 bales twist Hormusji Sorabji and Co, 300 bales twist N J Abraham, 300 bales twist and 70 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co, 150 bales piece goods R N Woonwalla and Co, 100 bales twist K Pallonjee.
Hutton s—40 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Candia s—6700 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 800 bales cotton Mitsui B Kaisha, 1180 bales cotton Tata and Co, 2070 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Candia s—100 bales cotton Mitsui B Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 11th instant, for members who have not yet done their class firing. The train for Coorla leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as a Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

SANTA CRUZ TACTICAL RIFLE MEETING, FRIDAY 10.

Post entries for the different matches will be received on the Range. A special train conveying Teams competing will leave Coorla at 6 a.m., Church Gate at 6-5 a.m., Marine Lines at 6-8 a.m., Charni Road at 6-11 a.m., Grant Road at 6-16 a.m., Parel at 6-22 a.m., Elphinstone Road at 6-26 a.m., Dadur at 6-30 a.m., and Bandora at 6-36 a.m., Railway time.

The usual travelling concession will be granted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-day at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters).
To-day at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Byculla Headquarters to-day after.

3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next as follows:—No. 2 Company at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress—Drill order carbines only.

4. The layers of No. 2 Company will be examined for the prize on the 40 pr. Gun on Saturday the 11th instant before practice commences.

5. There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Carbine Association at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Friday the 10th instant at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance (the last Dance of the present Series) will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 11th instant. Tickets as usual.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

CONSOLS further dropped in London yesterday to the extent of 1-8 per cent, to 110 9-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 103; while Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent, to 115 1-2; and 3 1-2per cent Rupees Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £67 5-16. Exchange on India 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent. and on 6 month's sight Indian Bank Bills at 2¼ per cent. also. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher at 27 7-16d. per oz. and the metal remained in New York at 59 3-8 cents. per oz., Demand Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·85 1.2 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,450,000 bales, compared with 2,280,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 33,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were again without change in New York, at 6 9-16 cent. per lb., June Futures advanced 1 point, to 6·31 cents, and September 3 points, to 6·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the comparison between this season's arrivals to date and the preceding two years, is as follows:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	13,000	25,000	15,000
Three days' do.	49,000	72,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,289,000	7,501,000	6,020,000

Locally, the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought some 300 bales Amraoti at Rs. 134, 300 "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 134; and the Mills, 100 Malwa at Rs. 127 1-2, 200 Pachora at Rs. 129, 400 Bhusawal at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Oomra at Rs. 134. For "Good" Broach Rs. 167 per candy was quoted, for "Good" Bhownugger Rs. 145, and for "Fully Good" Bengal Rs. 125.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	19,232	bales.
Wheat..........................	29,731	cwts.
Linseed	11,246	„
Rapeseed	3,749	„
Gingellyseed	3,322	„
Poppyseed	578	„
Castorseed	6,819	„
Rice	8,855	„

FREIGHTS.—Further small lots are reported done per Knight Errant (s), at 16s. 9d. per ton; and a few lots of Seeds per Tantallon for Genoa, were placed at 17s. 9d.

EXCHANGE opened partially 1-32d. firmer at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months sight credits. Nothing of importance was reported either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d.	„
Francs	1·70 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 101-16 for cash, for 3½ per cent. and 101 3-16 for the settlement with 94 to 94 1-2 for threes.

SHARES.—New Indian Press are Rs. 1¼ higher. Lukhmidas Mill have declined Rs. 20, Hindustan Rs. 15 and Manackjee Petit Rs. 5. Morarjee Goculdas have advanced Rs. 25.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

988-512-98—Diphtary and F—Goswami Shri Goculnathjee Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharijee—Knunderao and S.

1007-99-98—Payne G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Ready Money Knight—Pestonjee R and K.

975-350-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Dhuncooverbhai vs The Advocate General and others—Shamrao P.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Cause.

8936-98—Wadia and G Binraj Hurdayalmal and others vs Ramchand Bhewraj and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

605-36—Mulji and R—Vassodevan Nambodripad alias Devana Narayen vs The Man on Insurance Co. Ld—Little and Co.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmanji Bhootaji vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishunker and K.

726-98—Smetham B and Noble—Herbert Bromby vs The G I P Ry Company—Little and Co.

366-98—Captain and V—J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limboowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V.

719-98—Little and Co—Esmaljee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Vasram and another—Matubhai and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

117-97—Thakurdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

709-98—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Bibi Bai—J C Cama.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Judgment.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

42-99—Craigie L and O—Hajee Abdul Husein vs Taja Noora—F P Pavri.

84-99—Crawford B and Co—Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Homi Nusserwanji A Wadia—Wadia and G.

6-99—In person—Bhugwandin Ramdin and another vs Sumboo Khema and another.

7-99—Kawabai vs Syed Saheb Oosman Meya Mahomed Meya alias Bapoo Meya—Maganlal and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayek and others vs Cooverbai.

Long Causes.

60-98—Ardesir H and D—Kaderbhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Tyebjee Allibhoy and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

639-98—Thakurdas D and C—Assur Veerjee vs Damodar Sunderdas—Wadia and G.

241-99—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodar Lukmidas Mills and Co, Ltd—Bhaishanker and K.

609-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Luxmishanker Pranshunker and others—Bicknell M and M.

328-97—In person—Balshet Pandeshet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

For Trial of Issues.

339-84—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs C F Farran Ag. Advocate General and others—E F Nicholson—P R and K, and M M Munshi.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

606-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Kaikhushroo Kharshedjee—Framjee and D.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

617-31—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir H and D.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

444-96—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·864
Temperature of the Air..................	degrees	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer......................		72·5
Dew Point................................		70·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.		71·1
General Directions of wind*		NW, NNE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	173

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ELDER—March 4, at Lower Hooghly Mills, Calcutta, Catherine Thoms, wife of David Elder.

HANCOCK—March 1, at Emerald Bank, Darjeeling, Henry Moore Hancock, late of Muttigurrah Tea Concern, Siliguri.

JAMES—March 4, at Umballa, Dorothy Place, daughter of Chas. Streatfeild James, Superintendent, Telegraphs, aged 4 years and 8 months.

TAYLOR—March 1, at Cuttack, of meningitis, William Henry, younger son of the late William Colebrooke Taylor, aged 33.

WILLIAMS—March 2, at Bangalore, of acute rheumatism, John Charles Williams, Pensioned Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 42 years, 1 month and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

ASSERTIONS and contradictions fill the air. M. Delcasse's categorical statement in the French Chamber was flatly contradicted by our Calcutta correspondent in our columns yesterday, and by Mr. St. John Brodrick, the successor of Lord Curzon as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons. It is not denied that the French claim to equality of rights in the kingdom of Oman has been, on second thoughts, recognised by the British Government. But while M. Delcasse asserts that the British Government has expressed regret, even profound regret, that one of its Agents had taken steps in contravention to those rights, the Government of India and the Home Government deny that anything of the kind has taken place. From Calcutta we learn that the statement alleged to have been made by the French Foreign Minister regarding Muscat "is quite inconsistent with facts as they are officially known in Calcutta." It would be interesting to know what these facts, pigeon-holed at Fort William, actually are, but so far no information as to their nature has been made public. Mr. Brodrick is nearly as reticent as the Government of India, but he does throw some interesting side-lights on what has come to be known as the Muscat Affair. He has informed the House of Commons that the French Agent in Muscat obtained a lease from the Sultan of Oman—presumably of a coaling-station at Bundar Jisseh—so far back as March 1898, but no hint of such an agreement had reached the British Agent until this year. Who can say that State secrets can never be hidden, when it takes a whole year for those most interested to discover the existence of a document leasing a coaling-station in the Persian Gulf to a European Power?

But was there no hint of it? It had become widely known as far back as August last that M. Otavi, the able and ambitious French Consul at Muscat, was negociating a lease of the land-locked and unfrequented bay of Bundar Jisseh. That was a secret known to every reader of the *Bombay Gazette*. The fact that no one save His Highness the Imam and M. Otavi had the faintest inkling that the lease was already signed, will make the sceptical inclined to doubt the entire correctness of Mr. Brodrick's information when he says that the Sultan of Oman had given a lease to the French Agent last March. The inevitable Blue Book, which will make its appearance in due course when the interest in this curious international imbroglio has pretty well died out, will no doubt set this point at rest by publishing the document which Admiral Douglas is said to have brought away with him from Muscat. It would be difficult for the most expert casuist to reconcile the formal declaration of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the British Government has expressed no disapproval of the action of the British Agent, which he had taken under the intructions of the Government, with the equally formal and precise statement of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that "the Queen's Government have expressed to us profound regret" that the Agent in question should have taken action spontaneously. It is obvious that either M. Delcasse or Mr. St. John Brodrick is labouring under a temporary hallucination, which made one see what did not exist or the other fail to see that which is. Mr. Brodrick, at all events, saw his way to an adroit home-thrust at the French Foreign Minister, and even to suggest that it was the French Agent who had exceeded his instructions. M. Delcasse, he maliciously observed, had omitted to mention that in November he told Sir Edmund Monson that he had heard nothing whatever as to any French acquisition of land on the coast of Muscat. That statement had been repeated again recently; the deduction appeared to be legitimate, that he had exceeded his instructions, and acted on his own responsibility, or, as M. Delcasse would perhaps prefer to phrase it, made an "incorrect spontaneous intervention," without consulting his Government. Is this the retort courteous, or the countercheck quarrelsome?

THE attendant circumstances complicating the demand of Italy for territorial and other concessions in China, are the subject of a good deal of heated controversy. The demand is, however, simplicity itself; that China shall grant Italy a lease of Sanmun Bay south of Ningpo, with three Islands off the coast, and preferential railway and mining rights within their sphere of influence. This includes the whole of the Southern and two-thirds of the Chekiang Province. Sanmun Bay was examined by the German experts, who eventually gave the preference to Kiauchau for a naval base. It has a good anchorage, and is protected from the storms that swamp at the coast; but it has no better communication with the interior. For some time to come, at all events, it can only be of use as a naval station. The hinterland which Italy claims for her sphere of influence can only be developed by railways giving access from the coast. By what right does Italy claim this territory with railway and mining rights of the vague and elastic kind usual in such cases? No Italian priest has been slain by an irritated and excited mob to justify a demand for an indemnity, a cathedral, a naval station, and a province thrown in. She has not even a mailed fist to sanctify and enforce her right. The Tsung-li-Yamen were so amazed and indignant at the request to surrender Chinese territory simply for the asking, that those high Mandarins forgot their manners and replied in terms so rude and insulting that the Italian Minister declines to hold direct communication with them for the future. Before things came to that pass, the telegraph wires had been actively at work. The "Times" deemed the example set or followed by Italy worthy of imitation. Having expressed sympathy with the enterprising action of Italy, the leading journal expressed the patriotic hope that the Foreign Office would grasp the true situation before it is too late; "China is waking up and the future lies with nations who understand what to do." Go thou and do likewise. It actually came to be believed even in London that Great Britain approved of Italy's demand for Chinese territory. In Pekin it was at once assumed that the Italian demand had been instigated by the British Government, to inaugurate the partition of China. And it was decided to reject the demand, and to inform the Italian Government that the concession was impossible. At Rome the refusal was not regarded as serious. The Minister to Italy, who was at the time in London, was ordered by his Government by telegraph to proceed to Rome, to confer with the Italian Government. On the 7th instant, the "Times'" correspondent at Pekin telegraphed to London that on the 24th February the French Minister had warned the Tsung-li-Yamen of the intention of Italy to prefer the demand and counselled their immediate rejection.

The same day the telegraph stated that the demand was rejected with contumely; yesterday it was positively denied in Paris that the French Government had advised the Tsung-li-Yamen to reject the Italian demands—which were approved by France! In threading our way through these contradictory assertions it is necessary to bear in mind that France has within the last few months taken great pains to bring about a good understanding with Italy, and has so far succeeded that hopes are entertained of eventually bringing about a complete reconciliation between the two nations with a view to their mutual advantage. Even before the Italian Senate had ratified the new Commercial Treaty, the French Government placed Italian products in the minimum tariff—a liberal act that made the best impression in Italy. It is scarcely to be supposed that under such circumstances the Court of Rome would endeavour to secure a naval base and other advantages in China without first securing the approval and even the support of France, which would be of the greater importance as it would presumably carry with it the approval, or at all events the acquiescence of Russia. Italy had too bitter an experience in Erythrea of what might result from the displeasure and scarcely veiled hostility of these two Powers, to court a renewal of their ill-will by thrusting her fingers into the Chinese dish without being assured of the countenance of the Dual Alliance. There is therefore an inherent probability in the statement that France knew of and approved the intention of Italy to seek a new sphere of activity in the Far East. It would be in accordance with the habitual prudence of Italian diplomacy to obtain an assurance of the sympathy of Great Britain also before committing herself to such an adventure. There is therefore no reason to doubt that the statement was correct that the British Government looked kindly on this new tentative. That Lord Salisbury instigated the demands, as appears to be believed in Pekin, may or may not be true. It was he who suggested to France to take Tunis, as a set off to Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey secured by himself and Lord Beaconsfield for Great Britain at the Berlin Congress. Bismarck, at the same time and place, offered the same apple of discord almost simultaneously to France and Italy, with the kindly object—succesfully achieved—of setting the Sister Nations by the ears for years to come. It is highly probable that Lord Salisbury vied with M. Delcasse in their solicitations to acquire a footing in China and take her share of whatever might turn up in the near or remote future. Whether Italy showed the wisdom of the serpent in listening to those charmers, is an open question which can only be definitively answered when the Chinese problem is finally solved.

THE recent issue of Select Papers from the Kew Bulletin on Vegetable Fibres, referred to by our London correspondent in a recent issue, gives emphasis to the fact that Western India has hitherto been behind in the cultivation of many fibre plants from which other countries have been deriving trade and profit. With the cultivation of cotton, sunn and ambadee we have remained content, other plants such as the aloe have been utilised as nature produced them, but cultivation on an extensive scale has not been attempted. This is to a great degree due to the fact that the land is in the hands of peasantry, a system which, however great its general advantages may be, prevents a direct interest in agriculture by capitalists, and has nipped in the bud schemes for agricultural improvement requiring much initial expenditure. The several species of Agave or so-called aloe plants, which produce fibre and are regularly cultivated in Mauritius, South Africa, Yucatan, California, Bermuda, and other countries, grow in Western India as rapidly and yield as good fibre as elsewhere, but to extract the fibre on a commercial scale requires appliances which are beyond the reach of the ryot, and the preparation of fibre by the rotting process is such a malodorous operation that the cultivator may well be excused for doing as little of it as possible, or leaving the work entirely to the lower castes. Among the recently prominent fibres of commerce, sisal holds a high place; it is the produce of an aloe which was introduced to the Botanical Garden of the College of Science, Poona, seven years ago. At that date twenty-five little plants, the size of the thumb, arrived by post; they have now grown nearly six feet in height, have increased to 10,000; and the original plants have given fibre which is reported by experts to be equal in quality to the production of any other country. Evidently we have found something worth having, and Mr. Woodrow, Professor of Botany at Poona, appears to think so also, as he has asked permission to retire from Government service to take up sisal growing on a large scale. With our cheap labour supply, and with the undoubted fact that the plant grows as rapidly and yields as good fibre in this country as elsewhere, the essentials for success are present if work be judiciously managed. There are wide tracts of so-called forest in this country which bear little or nothing in their natural state, but which will produce good crops of such plants as sisal under slight cultivation. A proposal has been made to Government to lease 10,000 acres of such land, and there is little doubt this is only the beginning of an industry which will soon become of considerable importance.

THE wages of labour vary in India as much as in other countries, and the statistical table of comparisons of the wages paid for skilled and unskilled labour published in the current issue of the *Gazette of India* produces some very interesting figures. In Burma the rate of payment for the half-year ending December 31st, 1898, compared with the same period for 1897, remains practically without variation, while in Assam Presidency the tendency is for the market for unskilled labour to go down. In the Deltaic division of the Bengal Presidency there seems to be a general increase all round, the advance being most marked in respect to agricultural labourers, but in the remaining towns in this Presidency wages remain stationary. There is very little fluctuation noticeable in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Central India, Punjab, or Sind and Baluchistan, and, moreover, there is but little disparity in wages comparing the above mentioned periods in the Bombay Presidency. In the city of Bombay labourers can earn eleven rupees per month, while the average earnings in other parts seem to be about seven and a-half rupees. The syce in Bombay receives less for his services than his brethren do in other districts of the Konkan division, but it is not surprising to find that masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths obtain much better remuneration in Bombay City than in any other part of the Presidency. Considering the extensive building operations going on, there is apparently no likelihood of wages decreasing, but owing to the plague and the flight of so many people, the prospect would lead one to the belief that skilled men will be able to obtain a still further advance. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Naizam's territories, and Madras there is little or no alteration, but in some of the districts in Mysore Province, notably Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur, agricultural labour has increased very largely, while the wages of the syce and skilled workmen also show signs of an upward tendency.

THE Conversazione of the Art Society will be held in the Town Hall on Monday next at 9-30 p.m.

NEWS from Cabul, dated February 25, states that the Ameer held a public Durbar that day and seemed in very good health.

THE Commander-in-Chief on return from the Khyber, will remain in Calcutta until the 25th inst.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp, left Calcutta for Peshawar on Monday night.

AT Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Court Fees Bill and the Bill dealing with the forgery of currency notes will be passed.

THE enquiry in the matter of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter who carried on the business of commission stable-keepers at Byculla under name of Anderson and Company, terminated before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the Insolvency Court yesterday. His lordship intimated that he would deliver his judgment on Saturday morning.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated that, in consequence of the town duty on grain having been raised from four to six annas per candy for the ensuing year, the refunds on exports would also have to be paid at the higher rate; but that, as in the case of grain exported by sea, production of the imports bills was not under the rules required, a date must be arbitrarily fixed, after which only refunds should be granted at the higher rate. The Committee resolved that refunds at new rates be given on articles exported a fortnight after the new rates come into force.

THE Indian Mines Act is likely to be introduced into Council before the end of the Calcutta Session. It will not be passed, however, until next cold weather.

LIEUTENANT LANCE, 19th Bengal Lancers, was accidentally and seriously wounded by the discharge of a shot gun at Gunboat, near Loralai, on the 3rd inst.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for the Punjab on the night of the 27th instant, unless the Budget debate proves protracted, which is most unlikely.

A EUROPEAN named Jones, a hunter, was murdered near the Pegu railway station by a Burman on Monday. The motive of the crime is at present unknown.

LIEUTENANT G.C. DENMAN, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, died at Bombay on Monday from typhilites, while en route from home to join his regiment in Burma at Thayetmyo.

THE collection of supplies locally in Dir for the troops moving in relief to and from Chitral is now proceeding. There will apparently be no difficulty in carrying out the usual arrangements.

THE polo tournament at Umballa opened on Saturday, when the first ties were played off. Omitting the 4th Hussars and Jodhpur, all the best known teams in India will take part in the tournament.

NEWS from Yunnan says that Captain Davies and Ryder, who are engaged in the Yunan Railway survey, were stoned in Momein. The local Prefect punished their assailants, and afterwards took the two officers into his own yamen.

ELEVEN essays have been sent in to the United Service Institution of India for the Gold Medal Competition for 1899, the subject being "the Tactical Principles and Details best suited to Warfare on the Frontiers of India."

THE Chamkannis so far have shown no sign of attempting further raids after their rough handling last week. The prisoners taken by Captain Roos-Keppell will be interned in India for a time, until the whole tribe have made submission.

WE regret to announce the death at Bundi on Sunday evening from typhus fever of the young son and heir-apparent of His Highness the Raja. The news was received with the greatest concern throughout the State, as there is no second son living. The heir-apparent was nine years of age.

THE Silchar branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway will be inspected by the Agent on the 13th insant, and there is a probablity that the line will be passed, and the sanction of the Consulting Engineer be forthwith obtained for the opening to passenger traffic by the 1st proximo. On that day good traffic will be opened in the 8th Division up to Damcherra, the Barak Bridge having been passed some time ago.

THERE were three cases of suspected plague reported in Calcutta on Friday, and two deaths, bringing the total deaths from this cause up to 234. The deaths from all causes numbered 98, compared with 78, the average of the last five years. There were seven cases of suspected plague reported on Saturday, and four deaths, bringing the total deaths from this cause up to 238. The deaths from all causes numbered 90, compared with 78, the average of the last five year.

IN referring to the appointment of Mr. C. A Barber as Government Botanist in the Madras Presidency, *Indian Gardening* writes:—"If the services of Mr Barber are to be utilised in a manner that will render his appointment of some practical utility to the public, he should be hampered as little as possible with red-tape. Mr. Lawson was one of the ablest botanists that the Madras Government ever had; but his life, we believe, was not worth living owing to the way in which he was worried by the Board of Revenue Orders and Resolution.

THE position of Oxford is not quite so favourable The income of nineteen colleges amounts to £198,800. and the income of the University to £60,000, giving a total of £258,579 and an average income of £86 for each undergraduate. But these figures, as far as they relate to the colleges, only represent endowment, and donot include other sources of income. If these latter were included it is probable that the average income per undergraduate would be very nearly equal to that of Cambridge. The financial difficulty under which the Universities labour arises not from poverty but from unequal distribution of wealth.

DR. STEIN, the learned Principal of the Oriental College at Lahore has published through the Punjab Government Press a detailed report of the results of his examination of the archæological remains in Buner. Dr. Stein accompanied Sir Bindon Blood's force in the expedition to the Buner country in December 1897, and had a unique opportunity of investigating the ruins, rock sculptures and inscriptions of a portion of the ancient Udyana which had previously been inaccessible to scholars. The monograph is certain to be read with great interest by archæologists both in India and in Europe, and Sir Mackworth Young's Government is to be congratulated on having sanctioned the proposals for Dr. Stein's deputation and agreed to meet the cost.

CAPTAIN LE MESURIER, I. S. C., Political Department of the Government of India, who, it will be remembered, was Political Agent, Kalat, from 1894 to 1897, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. C. White, proceeding on furlough, as Political Officer, Sikkim. Captain Le Mesurier accordingly leaves his present appointment as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and proceeds immediately to Calcutta, whence, having received instructions from the Foreign Office, he continues via Darjeeling to take up his new appointment. This is the first time that the post has been held by an officer of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the recent occupant having been an officer under the Bengal Government.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban, Calcutta, during the week ending 25th February was 409, against 361 and 290 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 116. There were 17 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 13 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were nine deaths from plague against three and four in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths faom small pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 197 and 28 respectively, against 171 and 41 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 45·7 per mille per annum, against 37.3, the mean of the last five years.

AN excellent suggestion, says the "Englishman" has recently been made in connection with the scheme for the colonization of Assam. The labour problem in India has assumed such proportions that, it is urged, the time has arrived to place it under the control and supervision of a permanent official. His duties might profitably lie in the direction of concerting measures for the relief of over-populated districts, and for the encouragement of industrial and other forms of enterprise by influencing and directing the supply of labour. The advent of the census provides the Government with an excellent opportunity for the creation of such a Labour Bureau. The Census Commissioner would find ample scope for his energies in this direction after the completion of his temporary functions; and a permanent official of this character would be in a position to exert a powerful influence for good over such colonization schemes as the one we have been discussing. The suggestion is one with which we entirely agree, and we trust it may meet with the favourable consideration of Government.

MILITARY players who are looking forward to the termination of their Indian service will be interested to hear that the English season of 1899 will see polo established at Wimbledon Park. During the last few months the Wimbledon Sports Club, Limited, have had a polo ground laid out under the experienced superintendence of Mr. T. B. Drybrough, and it is now practically ready for use. The ground is 300 yards long by 170 wide. It is already in excellent condition, and being very old turf, free from clover, it is sure to satisfy the most fastidious. The membership of the Club is rapidly filling up. Lord Harrington will act as President during the opening year, with Mr. T. B. Drybrough as Captain. Excellent stabling is provided, which is already being secured by members, who find a distinct advantage in having such accomodation within twenty minutes rail of Earl's Court. The Committee are endeavouring to arrange facilities for the admission of the public to see the more important matches. The opening of the season is fixed for Saturday, 8th April.

WHEN one considers the crores of rupees that have been sunk in strategic railways on the North-West Frontier, without any apparent hope of return in the shape of paying traffic observes the *Pioneer* one cannot but regret the necessity which has brought about this expenditure. But India has had to be made safe, in a measure, from attack by a European enemy from Central Asia, and remote though the chances are of any such demonstration, the lines of communication leading to Afghanistan and the inner defensive lines on the Indus Valley have had to be improved. It is, therefore, with unqualified satisfaction that we learn of remunerative traffic having sprung up on one section at least of the Frontier railways. The Sind-Sagar line, which for the most part, runs parallel with the Indue from a point opposite Dera Ghazi Khan to Mari, is actually earning 5 per cent on the capital outlay. When the Mari-Attock line is opened which will be very shortly, the traffic will increase and the returns will be still larger. The Sind-Sagar line was cheap, being easy to lay, but when it was built no one expected it to pay. It shows that even in a sparsely populated tract trade will find out a railway after it has been working for a few years.

THE once notorious freebooter Chikkai, who made the Kurram Valley his hunting ground and scared the Turi by his repeated raids, is now quite the model border chieftain beloved by the British authorities. He was staunch all through the frontier troubles, and did yeoman's service in keeping the the Zaimukht clans quiet. The tract of territory which he controls is in admirable order mainly because no one thinks of seriously questioning his authority. He has summary methods with his followers, if they show any disposition to cavil at his orders. Thus some time ago four of his men foolishly joined a Waziri raiding party into Khost, were some of the Amir's subjects were "held up." On their return he arrested them and sent them to the Political Officer in Kurram. The latter, however, could not detain them as they had come in on a safe-conduct, so he sent them back with a request to Chikkai to settle up the fine which was adjudged as due. He promptly sent the money, and fined one of the men an additional sum of Rs. 100 for having given out that he had joined the raiders with Chikkai's permission. The man refused to pay, whereupon Chikkai shot him on the spot in order to enforce discipline. The methods of these petty Chiefs on the borderland may seen rude and even barbarous, but where Pathans have to be dealt with the least show of weaknesss may imperil the position of a *malik*. Chikkai has many enemies in the Kohat District relatives of men whom he killed in the old days, and these do not scruple to report that he is at the bottom of all the Waziri raids; but he is much too level-headed to risk his present position of comfort and security. He is well satisfied that the Government of India have condoned his past offences, and he has no intention of lapsing into lawlessness again.

THE Incomes of the English Universities in connexion with appeals for pecuniary assistance that are being made in connexion with Cambridge University, it is interesting to note the exact state of the University incomes. Seventeen colleges at Cambridge have between them an income of £293,381. In addition to this the University has an income roughly amounting to £42,000, making a total income for colleges and University of £335,614. The undergraduates in residence are about 3,000. Thus the colleges and University together enjoy an income of about £111 on every undergraduate.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THE MUSCAT INCIDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The English and French papers are discussing the discrepency in the statements of M. Delcasse and Mr. Brodrick on the Muscat affair.

The latter read his statement, which it is understood was dictated by Lord Salisbury.

The "Times" says that M. Delcasse's statement is transparently misleading, and suggests the publication of the official papers.

FURTHER STATEMENT: THE LEASE A YEAR OLD.

MARCH 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. St. John rodrick stated that the French Agent in Muscat had obtained a lease from the Sultan of Oman in March 1898, but no hint of such an agreement had reached the British Agent till this year.

The British Government had expressed no disapproval of the action of the British Agent which had been taken under its instructions.

Mr. Brodrick further said that M. Delcasse had omitted to mention that he had told Sir E. Monson in November, and again recently, that he had heard nothing whatever as to French acquisition of land on the coast of Muscat, and it appeared therefore that the French Agent had exceeded his instructions.

ITALY'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

ITALY SENDS A SQUADRON TO CHINA

MARCH 8.

A Rome despatch says that Admiral Grenet, on board the warship Strombeli, sails from Venice in a few days to take command of an Italian squadron of six ships which is concentrating in China.

ITALIAN DEMANDS AND FRENCH APPROVAL.

MARCH 7.

It is positively denied in Paris that France advised the Tsung-li-Yamen to reject the Italian demands on China which are approved by France.

THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY LOAN.

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO THE TERMS OF THE LOAN.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, has reaffirmed in stronger terms the Russian protest against the terms of the British loan for the Newchwang Railway.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

RUMOUR OF A FIVE CRORE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Rumour was current in the Bazaar, to-day, that a Five-crore Loan would be announced on the occasion of the Budget; and Government Paper dropped nearly a Rupee in consequence, though the rumour is "prima facie" improbable.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Various amendments will be moved at next Friday's Council, in the Court Fees Bill, by Sir Griffiths Evans; and questions will be asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis regarding certain lands in the Central Provinces which are said to be over-assessed.

SERIOUS ENHANCEMENT OF THE STAMP DUTY.

INCREASE OF FIFTY PER CENT.

An enhancement of fifty per cent. in the Stamp Duty payable on the Bills of Exchange drawn on gold-using countries comes into force from 1st July next. It is brought about by a change recently notified under the Stamp Act by the Government of India, which raises the equivalent of the sovereign from ten to fifteen rupees for the purposes of calculating the sum on which an "ad valorem" Stamp Duty is payable.

A corresponding reduction in the Stamp Duty on documents of a similar kind drawn upon Hongkong and other silver-using countries is simultaneously made by the reduction of the rupee equivalent of the Hongkong dollars and Japanese yen to one rupee eight annas for the purpose of calculating the Stamp Duty.

The sudden raising of the Stamp Duty on Sterling Bills from six Rupees, as it now is, per thousand pounds, to nine Rupees per thousand from July next, when the new rules come into force, is being much discussed here, and is likely to form the subject of representations from the commercial community to the Government, the totals involved being very large and the enhancement consequently serious.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Twelve suspected plague cases with eleven deaths occurred in Calcutta, yesterday, the general mortality being 95 against 78, the average in previous years.

THE WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.

OFFICIAL FORECAST.

The official forecast of wheat crops published to-day estimates the probable outturn at about normal by five per cent. in Bengal and below full normal by 50 per cent. in Berar, 36 per cent. in Hyderabad, 33 per cent. in the Central Provinces, 20 per cent. in North-West Provinces, and 12 per cent. in the Punjab; also somewhat below normal in Bombay and Sind.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 7.

The Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall left here this evening.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 8th instant via Mombassa.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagua, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE JUBILEE MURDERS.

THE VERDICT.

THE THREE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, WEDNESDAY, 8.

The case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, to-day.

Sergeant Scully, of the Poona Mounted Police, said he was ordered by Mr. Kennedy, the Police Superintendent, to take over charge of Balkrishna from the Hyderabad Police. He went to Hyderabad, and being given charge of the prisoner on 21st January, he brought him to Poona on the night of the 22nd. He handed him over to Mr. Guider.

Mr. Brewin, examined, said he knew the accused Wasudev and Balkrishna. He investigated the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst. He went to Bombay in Septemeber and saw them. They were living with their parents in Kamat's Chawl in Girgaum Road. Damodher was there. He came back to Poona, and went to Bombay again either on the 2nd or 3rd of October to get Balkrishna. But he absconded with Wasudev. From that date search was made throughout India. Wasudev was found in July 1898 in Bombay, and was arrested on the 9th of February in connection with the murder of the Dravids and also for attempt on Ramjee's life. Ranade was also arrested. He saw Balkrishna On the 22nd of January he began investigation into the murder of Mr. Rand. Balkrishna on the 25th made a statement, which was taken down in writing next day with the permission of the Magistrate. Witness took Balkrishna to Bombay and placed him before Mr. Slater. He was not present when he made the confession. In his confession he assertedthat Nana and Satpute were concerned in the murders. Witness made inquiries to ascertain if there are such men with those names. He was not able to trace them out. In Hyderabad he gave the names of Sukhia Satpatria and Hydate Karia. They are wanted by the police as they are notorious dacoits. They have been dacoits for nine months now, but were not so at the time of the Jubilee. They are Katis by caste. Witness had reason to believe they are not in Poona. He still thought if Londe had been left to go unprotected, his evidence might have been lost by his meeting a violent death. From his own knowledge he knew of such threatening letters. Cross-examined, witness said he was on kindly terms with the accused before Mr. Rand's murder. He knew nothing of Balkrishna. He made a statement on the 25th, and wanted to satisfy himself as to whether Balkrishna was concerned, as was alleged by Damodher. He had given the statement to Mr. Slater as regards the dacoits, and had endeavoured to find where they were, but could not do so.

To the Jury, witness said Balkrishna was taken to Bombay to verify other matters, and he himself made the voluntary confessions before Mr. Slater to the Court. The enquiries had reference to the daubing of the Queen's statue, assaulting Professor Velinker, and burning the University mandap. Something did come off the enquiries. Mr. Velinker identified Balkrishna.

Ragunath Ramchunder Narvekar, naik in the 14th Bombay Infantry, said he gave evidence in Damodher's trial and identified the rifles which were lost on 30th May 1897 while he was on guard in the Maruti Temple. Another sepoy was with him.

Cross-examination was declined.

Ramjee Pandu, Chief Constable, said he pointed out correctly the various places in the plans. Cross-examined he said he had been in Poona since 1895. He knew Chintaman Narayen Bhat. He was a judge, and died of plague. He did not know what year; it might be a year or a year and a-half.

The prosecution here closed. No witness was called for the defence.

Mr. Stevenson, of the Hyderabad Police, was recalled by the defence, and asked how he caught Balkrishna. Witness replied he came in to the plague camp, brought by one of the witnesses.

Re-examined, witness said accused was in company with some dacoits. Balkrishna had not said to everyone in Hyderabad that he (Balkrishna) had surrendered voluntarily. He telegraphed to Hyderabad and Balkrishna was captured.

Re-examined: He was very excited at the time, and seemed greatly surprised, and said he had killed no Europeans.

Wasudeo Hari was asked by the Judge: Did you kill or abet the killing of Mr. Rand?—No.

Ranade was asked by the Judge a similar question and said he had not abetted either in the murder of Mr. Rand or Mr. Ayerst.

Balkrishna was asked by the Judge: Were you present at the time of the murder of Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst?—No.

In your confession before Mr. Slater you said you were present at the time of Mr. Rand's murder Witness: It is false. Also in your confession before Mr. Carvalho you said you were there?—It was false.

Did you go near the yellow bungalow on the 21st June?—I don't know.

Did you go with Damodher near St. Mary's Church in May?—I did not. Govind Ramchandra Londe is my uncle. He has no enmity against me.

Mr. Anderson addressed the Court nearly for one hour, while Mr. Setlur, who made the defence, spoke for nearly two hours.

The Jury retired at 5-15; and after forty-five minutes gave their verdict, namely, that they were unanimously of opinion that all the accused were guilty of the first and second charges, that they had committed the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst; and also of abetment.

The Judge pronounced all three guilty of the charges and sentenced them to death. Balkrishna when sentenced said: "Very good." Wasudeo asked which of the events was coming off first.

The Court was densely crowded with spectators. The prisoners were driven away under a strong escort to Yerrowdah. The Judge gave time for an appeal to be made within six days. The papers should be given to the Jail authority in Yerrowdah.

The prisoners intend to appeal.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. to-day.

Questions put by the Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar:—Relative to local train service and overbridges.

II.—Bills and orders of the day:—A Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of Ghee and other articles of human food—Third Reading.

III.—Notices of motion—The Honourable Mr. H. Batty will propose amendments in the Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of Ghee and other articles of human food (No. III of 1898), as amended in Council on 2nd March 1899.

The Honourable Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud will also propose amendments.

The Honourable Mr. Nugent will move for leave to withdraw Bill No. VI of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	76·0

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	84·7

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE DOWDESWELL GALLERIES.

THE NEW REMBRANDTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

THE CLAQUE IN THEATRES.

RICHTER'S SUCCESSOR AT VIENNA.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

WATER COLOUR drawings by Mr. Harry-Goodwin fill the outer gallery, and pictures by old masters occupy the inner one. Disconnecting the two are the bay and corridor with Mr. E. Burnand's religious pictures, already noticed. This, it will be allowed, forms a sufficiently diversified exhibition. Mr. Harry Goodwin has taken Switzerland as his field, but he sees it chiefly through the eyes of Mr. Albert Goodwin, although there is sensible loss of "vision" by such transmitted sight. Neither has he the exquisite craft of his relative, good though some of his delicate drawings are. Then, again, he invites comparison which cannot be to his advantage, in the matter of composing scenes that are involved. For it is only such masters as Turner and Mr. Albert Goodwin (we have no hesitation in bracketing them together in this respect) who can afford to take in such multitudinous features that to the uninitiated it would seem as if no natural object had been rejected. But if there had never been an Albert Goodwin how easy it would be to rate very highly "Berne—Evening," and the dramatic sky, "A Red Sunset—from Pilatus," or the tenderer "Sunrise from Pilatus." Skill of manipulation and more individuality than in most are found in "The Titlis at Daybreak" and "The Jungfrau—Veiled," while other drawings to note are "The Axenstrasse," "A Midsummer Night—Lucerne" "Summer on the Wengern Alp," "The Eiger" "The Rose of Dawn," and "A Pool on the Gorner-Grat, bright with sunshine on snow slopes.

Among the old masters, some of which have more of German than of the Italian School characteristics assigned to them in the catalogue, are others of which the paternity is not problematical. There is the picture by Simon Kick, "The Portrait," which was at the New Gallery last spring, Kick is not a well-known artist, but this picture, painted in the first half of the seventeenth century, is excellent for the self-complacency of the sitter, and for its execution and condition. A fine Guardi that was once the property of Mr. Cavendish Bentick, and lent by Mr. Muir to the Old Masters Exhibition of 1891 is present—"Venice." Of Dutch pictures there is a delightfully Rembrandtesque, small portrait of an old man mending a pen, in black velvet robe, lined with black satin over a green-sleeved under dress and wearing a brown velvet cap—"The Merchant," full of character. A panel of much interest and beauty is "The Virgin and Child," by Francesco Francia. There are plenty of pseudo-Francias extant. Perhaps a large proportion of these were by his sons, Giacomo and Giulio, for their father's style devolved on them. But the Francia (Raibolini) at Dowdeswel's is undoubtedly genuine. He painted very differently in his earlier and later periods—this is of his later manner. The Earl of Dudley lent this Francia to Burlington House seven years ago, and from him it passed to Mr. Ruston, who lent it to one of the most valuable exhibitions organized by the Burlington Fine Arts Club—that of the works of the Ferrara-Bologna school. Marco da Forli is not a rare master, but our own National Gallery and that of Ireland have each only one example. "The Holy family" at Dowdeswell's shows the Infant on a parapet, whereon St. John has placed a slim gold cross. The Child is held by the Virgin, St. Joseph standing at her left, and behind both is a green curtain which reveals landscape beyond. The draperies are better disposed than is always the case with Palmezzano, called Marco da Forli. A picture by Muller strikes somewhat of a discordant note among these Italian and Dutch masters, included in which is a capital Van Ravesteign and some small protraits by Michiel van Mierevelt.

Painters, with the first Monday in May looming large before them, are always anxious to know who are the managers for the coming Academy. This year they make a very serviceble team. If versatility—one might almost say universality—in art constitute a man a good judge of it, Mr. Herkomer should have few rivals amongst his contemporaries. He can have an eye for the portraits, the figure pieces, and the landscapes. Landscape should, indeed, be very well off with one of the latest of the R. A.'s—Mr. Leader serving his first year on the Council. And if Mr. Herkomer is so absorbed in portraits that he has no eye for figure pieces, there is Mr. Seymour Lucas, one of our few historical painters, to take that department. Last, and certainly not least, there is Mr. Briton Riviere, probably the most popular as well as the most conscientious "hanger" of the whole forty. The only department that suffers is sea scape—but that is an old grievance at Burlington House.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones has drawn up for the Fine Art Society some "Practical Hints for the Protection and Preservation of Paintings and Drawings." There are many owners who belive that when a picture has once been framed and hung up their responsibility for its well-being ceases. But this, Sir Philip points out, is not the case. If they are to be kept in good condition pictures require from time to time careful attention. The pamphlet before us gives detailed instructions on the proper way to frame pictures, on the best methods of dusting, on varnishing, and so forth. On the important question of temperatureSir Philip Burne-Jones is not very definite. Pictures should not hang, he says upon "patches of damp," nor should they be "baked and cooked near a roaring fire." But what is the proper temperature? Are the British pictures being "baked," as some authorities say in the National Gallery?

"Many a painting injured or irreparably spoiled might now," says Sir Philip Burne-Jones, "be as fresh as it was on the day it left the easel if it had met with fair treatment in the world outside the studio." This is quite true; but it is also true that many a painting would have perished even if every one of Sir Philip's Sixteen Rules had been faithfully observed. However, it is interesting to have the principle of cleanliness preached at all in connection with pictures. Many generations of critics have taught that the charm of old masters is due to dirt more than art. That remarkable man, the late Henry Merritt, gives some amusing instances in his pamphlet entitled "Dirt and Pictures Separated" Hazlitt, for instance, bids us admire the large Sebastiano del Piombo in the National Gallery because, among other things, the flesh of Lazarus is "well baked, dingy, and ready to crumble."

The new Rembrandts at the National Gallery are now attracting considerable attention. They are of great merit, taking their place well with the superb examples of the master seen on the same wall, but they are obviously of unequal interest. A first glance almost shows that one—the lady—is a portrait intentionally, some sitter who patronised Rembrandt in the days when he had still his vogue, while the other, described as "A Burgomaster," is but one of the painter's models dressed up in the fur robes, the strange turban-like head-dress, and having in his hand the knotted stick, all of which were properties still left to the old painter in the days of his adversity and still traceable in many of the canvases extant and belonging to that period. The lady's is, therefore, the more individual face, a portrait and a commission, with those pathetic eyes, with an expression at once so living and so sorrowful, and with that character in the hands, the one holding the handkerchief, the other grasping the arm of the chair, which Rembrandt never failed to give his sitters. He was a painter who reverenced age, and gave its beauty and dignity to faces the least promising. Both these pictures have a special interest just now, as another portrait of this old lady hangs in the first room of the Royal Academy, lent by Lord Wantage, while some of the properties in which Rembrandt dressed up the old model who figures here as "A Burgomaster" may be traced in the canvases in Burlington House, and notably in the old painter's portrait of himself, lent by Lord Ilchester.

Rumours are again current that the Scala troupe from Milan are thinking of a six weeks' season at Drury Lane in the summer. The difficulty, of course, is as to the repertory, for although it would be interesting to hear Mascagni's "Iris" and other novelties, yet "Die Meistersinger" (played at Milan with Madame Pandolfini as Eva, Signor de Marchi as Walther, and Signor Scotti as Hans Sachs) is a monopoly of Covent Garden. It is this fact which, we believe, prevented the visit to London of the troupe of the Teatro Lirico, Milan, under Signor Sonzogno. Should, however, the Scala company come to Drury Lane the conductor will be Signor Arturo Toscanini, who, it is said, directs "Die Meistersinger" without book. The last visit of the Scala company to London was in 1887, to produce Verdi's Otello at the Lyceum under Faccio. But since that time the troupe has completely changed. Although as Covent Garden is now almost exclusively given up to French and German vocalists and composers a company formed mainly of Italians to sing Italian music may afford opera lovers an agreeable variety.

Mr. Maurice Grau has abandoned "The Queen of Sheba," so that the Goldmark opera which will be given at Covent Garden this year will beyond much doubt be his most recent work. "The Prisoner of War" a tale of Achilles and Briseis. "Norma" was to have been revived in New York last Friday but Madame Lilli Lehmann was ill, and Bellini's faded music has been shelved. The latest novelty has been Herr van Rooy as Escamillo a part which of course does not very well suit an artist who has made his mark as Wotan. "Hero and Leander" is in rehearsal for next month, with Eames, Saleza and Plancon.

Herr Paul Prill, director of the orchestra at the Municipal Opera House, Nuremberg, has been appointed conductor in chief at Vienna, in place of Dr. Hans Richter. This fact would seem to afford sufficient contradiction to persistent reports that Dr. Richter would after all give up Manchester, and remain in the Austrian capital. It is true that the great conductor once before altered his mind, for after accepting the direction of the Boston Symphony Concerts, and Herr Mottl had practically been appointed to succeed him at Vienna, he changed his plans. It is also true that he has only recently purchased the freehold of his Viennese residence, and that the Austrian Emperor greatly desires to retain his distinguished conductor. But no indication of any change of views has yet reached his friends in England, and it is considered most likely that at any rate next winter will be spent in this country, where among other considerations his income will be at least double that which he receives in Austria.

It is announced that an autograph letter, written by Madame Patti to the late Josiah Pittman, the organist, and complaining of the treatment she received from a newspaper, will be sold by auction. The newspaper, which is, we believe, an American periodical, is not likely to complain, but it is nevertheless hoped that the auction sale of private letters from living people will not be carried to excess. Pittman, who was Madame Patti's repetiteur, is known to have been on the most confidential terms with the great prima donna. Shortly after his death a whole bundle of his correspondence with Madame Patti and her secretary, was (with a view to publication) submitted to the writer of these lines, and although there was of course nothing in it of which anybody need be ashamed, yet the letters dealt with all sorts of confidential subjects, among other things, as to an article which Madame Patti had been asked to write for a prominent American magazine. The correspondence, of course, remained unpublished.

An incident at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday night has directed attention to the real or alleged claque in theatres. At classical and chamber concerts a claque is, of course, unknown, and although at benefit concerts forced applause may be heard, it usually emanates from friends of the management or admirers of the artist and is not paid for. At the opera, however, the claque flourishes in a perfectly unabashed manner. It is, of course, not in any way recognised by the management, and it is wholly due to the folly of artists. At the commencement of the season the vocalists receive letters from an individual stating that he has supplied the claque to so-and-so, and will be happy to do so for the new comer. As a rule the artist accepts the offer. To this rule the De Reszkes are brilliant exceptions, although many foreign singers accept the claque, which is provided by the individual in question at a fixed sum per night. It is in vain the vocalists have been warned that applause which emanates from certain corners of the gallery and amphitheatre deceives no one, and even does harm. The foreigners, who evidently fear that if they do not pay a claque they will prove failures, prefer to remain on the safe side. "Besides," as one of them explained to the late Sir Augustus Harris, "we get very good salaries in England, and we do not have to pay the critics, so a little money for the claque does not hurt us."

A word of warning is raised by a contemporary, against a couple of individuals who are honouring eminent vocalists and pianists with their attentions. One is a Frenchman who, with a wife and a large family, it is alleged, pretends he has been sent by Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons or Messrs. Rudall, Carte. On this plea he has received money from Miss Butt and others. It need scarcely be said that neither those nor any other firms of repute would send foreigners begging to vocalists. The other individual is of a more bare-faced type. On Tuesday he went into the Polytechnic, asked for a certain pianoforte teacher, whom he mentioned by name and stole his coat, being caught in flagrante delicto, though, as the unfortunate teacher could not spare the time to prosecute, he escaped. This worthy is a German, and has lost a finger.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE hired transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th February, and called at Queenstown on the 15th, Malta on the 22nd, Suez on the 25th, and Aden on the 2nd instant. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 43 officers, 13 ladies, 6 children, 5 warrant officers, 6 women, and 5 children, 1,180 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 women, and 17 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers.—

- Major and Mrs T E Rowan and child R Artillery
- Lieut and Inspector and Mrs T Wright and child A Schools
- 2nd Lieut E S L Partridge 1st Devon Regt
- 2nd Lieut A J G Hargreaves 1st Somerset L I
- 2nd Lieut W P Crookshank 1st E Surry Regt
- 2nd Lieut R J H Baddeley 1st N Staffs Regt
- 2nd Lieut H C Forster 1st Royal Fusiliers
- Lieut H C Holman Indian Staff Corps
- 2nd Lieut H St G McRae 2nd Rl Irish Regt
- 2nd Lieut A L Godman 2nd Yorks Regt
- Revd R H Nash
- Revd S J Crawhall
- Wife of Capt W Morris 2nd Suffolk Regt
- Wife of Lieut W C Hunter and child 2nd Oxford L Infy
- Capt H C Williams Wynn Rl Horse Art
- 2nd Lieut G D Blathwayt R A
- 2nd Lieut D H Gill R A
- 2nd Lieut I G Lawrence 2nd Rl Irish Regt
- Major and Mrs A F Murray 2nd Rl Innis Fusiliers
- Capt W D Bewsher 1st Hampshire
- Lieut-Col T Stock 2nd Essex Regt
- Lieut C W Collingwood R A
- Capt and Mrs C F M Maready 2nd Gordon High
- Lieut H W Tampson 1st Hants Regt
- Lieut L E Molyneaux Steel 2nd Border Regt
- Capt and Mrs T E Fowler and child 1st Bedford Regt
- Capt G J Dickson Wilts Regt
- Lieut P Hasler Wilts Regt
- Lieut G Monreal Wilts Regt
- Capt H M Gardner 1st Lincoln Regt
- Capt and Mrs O D Rigg and child 1st Warwick Regt
- Maj and Mrs T F MacNeece R A M C
- Major and Mrs L P Mumby R A M C
- Capt and Mrs E B Steel R A M C
- Capt H A Stalkartt R A M C
- Lieut A E Thorpe R A M C
- Lieut H O B Browne-Mason R A M C
- Major A T Morse 1st R W Kent Regt
- Miss A M Waterhouse I N Service
- Lieut W C Hunter 2nd Oxford L I
- Major G W Hawtayne 1st N Stafford Regt
- Capt P England 1st Rl Fulrs
- Major and Mrs T H Corkery and child R A M C
- Major J Battersby R A M C
- 2nd Lieut G A Yates R A
- 2nd Lieut F C Bryant R A

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the following: (European) details—Comprising of 14 officers, 6 ladies, 1 child, 6 warrant officers 2 women, and 4 children, 561 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, 11 children, and 19 followers. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut.-Col. O'Sullivan and 5 daughters, Dist. Staff; Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Stephen and child, 1st West York; Lieut. G. F. Gretton, R. A.; Major J. M. Reid, R. A. M. C.; Lieut. G. Labertouche, 22nd Bo. Infy; Capt. and Mrs. Sartorius, 19th Bo. Infy; Lieut. Donovan, Ord. Dept; Capt Price, 1st West York; Lieut. Marriott, R. A. M. C.; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Timins, West York; 2nd Lieut. Mowbray, Unattached List; Capt. G. L. Dickson, 1st Wilts Regt; Lieut P. Hasler, 1st Wilts Regt.; and Lieut. G. Monreal, 1st Wilts Regt.

"PRINCE PANDIAN"

A MADRASI MISSIONARY IN HOLLAND.

OUR respected Amsterdam contemporary "The Anglo Dutchman" of the 4th ultimo has "given itself away." or more probably has "been given away" by some unconscionable wag, for under the heading "Prince Pandian" it publishes in biographical form a leaderette on our old friend Mr. T. B. Pandian, the Madras evangelist, philanthropist and collector of funds, who has been holding forth on Indian life at Amsterdam and the Hague. Who can have furnished our contemporary with its marvellous information regarding Mr. Pandian's birth and his subsequent career we cannot, of course, say, but if any wandering evangelist, philanthropist and collector of funds wishes for brevet rank he had better have his story told to *The Anglo-Dutchman*, which is distinctly "with verdure clad." This is the bunkum with which the "Prince Pandian" article commences, and we should like to hear how far our Hindu readers who are acquainted with the history of Mr. Pandian's origin agree with it. "A high-caste Hindu by birth and early training, M. Pandian's position since his conversion seventeen years ago has been remarkable. He has been privileged to labour for Christ amongst all classes. Hindu prince have entertained him and heard his testimony, and the non-Christian chiefs of villages made him welcome, while outcaste pariahs have crowded round him with wonder and respect. As Paul's Roman citizenship often stood him in good stead, so has Mr. Pandian's noble birth—it has been used of God. As an evangelist he has his

HEADQUARTERS AT VEPERY, MADRAS,

from which place he has been working in different parts of the country." Then we are told that "in the true spirit of a Christian philanthropist he took up the cause of the most degraded of India's millions—the outcaste pariahs." "In 1893 he came to England, and for fourteen months he laboured by lecturing and addressing public meetings and corresponding with public men. He had interviews with high officials of the British Government, and he now rejoices in seeing several schools opened for the Pariahs." His attention was also turned to the condition of the warlike Maravars, who are, amongst us out here, noted for their hereditary thieving propensities, and indeed, in our ignorance we thought that Mr. T. B. Pandian had some claims of lineage on this identical community. But this seems hardly probable, for Mr. Pandian was, we are led to believe, unacquainted with these people until,

"HISTORICAL SEARCH

having prepared the way, he published 'The Ancient Heroes of the South Indian Peninsula,' in which he propounded a scheme for the amelioration of their lot." He must have performed his task very well, for "results quickly followed," The Great Association of Maravars was organised, Hindu Princes, who, apperently, are as common as blackberries, and Zemindars formed its committee, with H. H. the Rajah of Ramnad as President; but—and we hope our Hindu readers will refrain from laughing at this dread announcement—"the Honorary Secretary, by their urgent request, broke caste seventeen years ago—T. B. Pandian." How deeply impress "The Anglo. Dutchman is with its foundling is shown by its devoting a paragraph of its "Art and Letters," in addition to its leader columns, to T. B. P. Whether he more properly comes under "Art" or "Letters" we cannot say, but for our part we have placed him under the latter. This is how the egregious paragraph runs.

PRINCE PANDIAN REJOICES

in the attention now given in Europe to Indian philosophy but he warns European students of Theosophy against imagining that the outcome of Indian religining is good. Life in India with its distinctions of caste and its horrible treatment of the women refutes the idea that ancient Hindu Philosophy can be conducive either to the progress, the freedom or the enlightenment of the race."

From a later issue of The Anglo-Duchman, we learn that Mr. Pandian's lecture on the 6th ultimo was so largely attended that about 200 people were unable to obtain admission. "To give the public another opportunity of hearing this interesting gentleman" another lecture was given on the following Friday on "Life in an Indian village." An entirely new set of limelight views was used, illustrating the life and character of the Indian people. The Prince was to appear in native costume, "accompanied on the platform by a high caste Indian lady, a village woman, an Indian village chief and an Indian boy.—*Madras Mail.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided, and the other gentlemen present were Messrs. H. Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. K. R. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Muljee B. Barbhaya, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.

TOWN DUTY ON GRAIN.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner dated the 1st inst., in which he stated:—In consequence of the Town Duty on grain having been raised from 4 to 6 annas per candy for the ensuing yaer 1899 1900, refunds on exports will also have to be paid at the higher rate. But as in the case of grain exported by sea production of the Imports Bills is not under the rules required, a date must be arbitrarily fixed (as has been done on previous occasions) after which only refunds should be granted at the higher rate. I have consulted the Chamber of Commerce who recommend that refunds at the lower rate should be allowed for one week after the 1st of April, that is to say, up to the 8th idem, this period being in their opinion sufficient to work off the "probable small stock" of grain imported before the end of the current financial year. I have the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committee to the issue of the appended notification. "Notice.—In consequence of the Municipal Corporation having raised the rate of TownDuty to be levied on grain of all sorts during the year commencing 1st April next from annas (4) four (as now existing) to annas (6) six per candy, it is hereby notified that refunds of the duty will be allowed at the former rate on all grain exported up to and including 8th April next, while in the case of all grain exported on and after the 9th idem refunds will be allowed at the new rate of annas (6) per candy."

Mr. Cuffe proposed that the Standing Committee approve of the issue by the Commissioner of the notification above referred to. The proposition was not seconded.

On the motion of Mr. Muljee, seconded by Mr. Fazalbhoy, it was resolved that refunds at new rates be given on articles exported a fortnight after the new rates come into force.

APPLICATION TO BUILD.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 3rd inst., in which he said:—"I have the honor to state that a proposal to build two small bungalows with out-houses on the south side of the Mahim-Dharavi Road, as shown in the accompanying tracing, has been submitted by Mr. Nasarwanji Jehangir Khambatta. As the City Improvement Trust to whom I have made a reference have not yet determined the lines of roads to be constructed in this part of the City, and as a reply has to be sent to the party before the 25th instant, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to disapprove of the proposal under Section 348 (b) of the Municipal Act in the meantime."

After some discussion, the Committee assented, on the motion of Mr. Muljee, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy, to the Commissioner's disapproving of the proposal of Mr. Nasarwanjee Khambatta.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE MANAGER.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary, dated 4th inst., submitting, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 16th September last, fifteen fresh applications which had been received for the post of office manager in the Corporation and Standing Committee's office, and to request that the place be now filled up, as much inconvenience was felt.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, seconded by Dr. Viegas, it was resolved to refer the matter to a Sub Committee consisting of the Chairman, and Messrs. Roughton, Mooljee, and Cuffe, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants Mainprise and Cowan, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, under orders for India for a tour of duty, have been posted to the Bengal and Madras Commands respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, R. H. A., Umballa, now on leave in England, has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Captain Patch, No. 4 Mountain Battery, has been appointed to the Punjab Garrison battery and placed under orders for India.

No. 6 Company Madras Sappers leaves Secunderabad on the 9th instant, arriving at Nowshera on the 19th, No. 4 Company on relief at Malakand reaches Nowshera on the 29th instant and Secunderabad on the 10th April.

Lieutenant Woolstain, Scottish Rifles, has applied for leave to resign his Commission.

ELEVEN Essays have been sent in to the United Service Institution of India for the Gold Medal Competition for 1899, the subject being "the Tactical Principles and Details best suited to Warfare on the Frontiers of India."

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual function in connection with the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools came off yesterday afternoon, at the school premises, a large number of parents of the pupils as well as well wishers of the Institution being present. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided.

The proceedings opened with the singing by a number of girls of the Pilgrims' eveving Chant " which was followed by the "March of the men of Harlech" sung by a chorus, of boys. Both the songs which were well rendered, oere applauded by the audience.

The director's report, as it was passed at the meeting and read by Rev. E. S. Hall, the Secretary, went to show that at the close of the year the number on the rolls were 226 boarders and 26 day scholars the average number of boarders for the year being 230. The directors were pleased to state that the conduct of the children had been good and the descipline and efficiency of the schools had been satisfactorily maintained. As regards the death of the children a most satisfactory report had been received from Lieutenant Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., the Medical Officer in charge. Leaving as they did in the midst of a severe plague strucken area their remarkable escape from the pastilence was notworthy. As regards finances of the society it was stated that the receipt for the year amounted to Rs. 69,102 against Rs. 68,006 in 1897, while expenditure, was a little over the previous year, being Rs. 68,634 against Rs. 67,800. The subscriptions from the public had somewhat declined showing a decrease of Rs. 640; on the other hand the church offertories had increased by the sum of Rs. 167. Under the new scheme Mr. G R Kaye, of the Boys' High School, Allahabad, had been elected Head Master Miss MacDonald had appointed Head Mistress. The Cadet Company still kept up its number and interest The directors felt very grateful for all the interest and trouble taken by the lady visitors in connection with the funds. The reports of the several examiners were of a highly satisfactory character.

On the motion of Dr. Watere, the report was adopted by the meeting.

A couple of songs having been sung by the girls and boys, the Lord Bishop gave away prizes to the girls, and Mr. Mac Arthur to the boys.

The Lord Bishop in addressing the meeting said that his first duty was to express to them the satisfaction with which they had listened to the songs that afternoon, the girls singing with great sweetnes and the boys with great spirit affording them a great deal of pleasure. His Lordship congratulated the boys and girls upon the results of their examinations, especially those who had received the prizes. He felt that it had been a great privilege to himself to be acquainted with an educational institution connected with the Church of England in Bombay. The Byculla Schools were admirably in great many ways. Shortly after his arrival in Bombay he paid a visit to the premises, and he was very much impressed with the excellence of the dormitories, which seemed to him to be spacious, well ventilated and very cheerful, and he thought that these favourable conditions must account in a great measure for the health, which in a time of great sickness and of great distress throughout the city was fortunately prevaling in those schools. They must all join in the expression of thankfulness referred to in the report that the children should have been exempt from that great sickness, and that only one little life should have been lost during these three years of plague. The school came into existence as far back as the year 1815 in which the great battle of Waterloo was fought and won, which had such a great influence upon the destines of their empire, He might say that the Byculla schools had been pioneers of education throughout this Presidency. (Applause.) In former times the scope of the schools was wider even than at present, because it embraced education of native children. Government had now provided an extensive scheme for the education of the natives of this country, for which they were all vary thankful. That circumstances alone constituted far these schools a great claim upon the respect and liberality of all people in this country. He hoped that the debt due to that institution would never be forgotten but that it would be acknowledged and paid with increased liberality. Referring to the retrenchment scheme alluded to in the Directors' report, his lordship said that he cordially joined in the expressions of thankfulness to the Rev. E. S. Hall and to Mr. C. N. Hall, the treasurer, for the care and impartiality and the wise discrimination which they exercised in the preparation of that scheme. (Applause). They were exceedingly sorry that the able head master and head mistress should have severed their connection with the institution. They wished them well in time to come and they desired to public acknowledge the debt which the schools owed to them for their able and assiduous services in the past. In welcoming Miss. MacDonald, new head-mistress, his Lordship hoped that she would prove an able and efficient teacher in the girls' school. They believed that that lady had the gift of sympathy, which was one of the most important qualifications in a teather and they felt sure that there was a relationship of esteem and affection between the girls and their teachers, which, it was hoped, would be productive of the best results in time to come. Having thanked Colonel Waters, the medical officer in charge of the institutions, for the deep interest he took in the health of the children and the personal kindness and symphathy he evinced in their welfare, his Lordship dwelt upon the excellence of both religious and secular education imparted at the institution and the discipline maintained among the children, In conclusion his Lordship said that the institution had great claims upon the liberality of the public, and promised to render every possible assistance in the way of securing funds for the proper conduct and maintenance of such a useful and excellent institution. (Cheers.)

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton a vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Bishop for presiding, and to Mrs. Mac Arthur for distibuting the prizes. Three cheers were then given for his Lordship and three more for Mrs. Mac Arthur.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

LE MORT DU CREDIT LYONNAIS.

UNDER this heading the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—"Le mort du "Credit Lyonnais"—so far at least as its Indian agencies are concerned—has undoubtedly been the principal topic of conversation in mercantile and banking circles this week. The announcement was made yesterday morning that it had been decided to close the bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay, and customers were asked to withdraw their deposits and return their cheque books on an early date. To this a number of the bank's clientele, which, it may be mentioned, consisted mainlyof the native and foreign element, responded at once, and the handsome office of the bank presented a somewhat animated appearance on Friday. No arrangements had been attemped with any of the other banks to transfer to them theCredit Lyonnais connection. Here in Calcutta bank's local business was not very extensive. It consisted mainly of a number of small current accounts and some fixed deposits, which, however, by reason of the low rate of interest allowed, were not numerous. In its advances absolute security with large margins was the main consideration. On such security as Government paper, with ample margin, the bank was a ready lender, often at a rate rather lower than could be got elsewhere; but share loans were difficult to negotiate with them. The bank had a large connection all over India for the sale of continental bonds with drawings attached which probably will be handed over to some other institution. In its exchange operations the Credit Lyonnais confined itself principally to telegraphic transfer and demand drafts, and bought 3 or 6 month's sight mercantile paper very sparingly. It had however both here and in Bombay, fairly large dealings in bullion and sovereigns. At Bombay where the bank received considerable native support, the business was larger than in Calcutta. The bank there competed to some extent with the Bank of Bombay in granting advances on cotton, and rented an enclosure on the Bombay cotton green, where cotton under lien was stored, With a little more latitude from head-quarters in Paris and by adopting itself more to the established conditions of trade and finance in India, the Credit Lyonnais, with its large home resources, ought to have found profitable business in India; and from the point of view of the general mercantile public its departure is to be regretted.

What makes the Credit Lyonnais decision to suspend business in India at present somewhat hard to be understood is the fact that it was the closure of the mints that first of all attracted the bank to India. The Indian agencies were, to use a French term a "creation" of M. Kleinmann, one of the Directors in Paris, who ever since the Currency Act of June 1893 was passed, has been a consistent supporter of a gold standard for India, and has written several pamphlets on the suject. The idea appeared to be that with a gold standard and fixity of exchange, banking business in India could be conducted under somewhat similar conditions to those obtaining in Egypt, where the Credit Lyonnais has a large and profitable connection. It appears rathes strange therefore that juer apparently on the eve of the gold standaid being introduced the bank should take the opportunity to retire from India. I understand, however, that M. Kleinmann, whose health is indifferent, has now well nigh refrained from taking an active share in the bank's management and that the other directors view with disfavour extensions in the East, being of opinion that in Europe there is abundant opportunity to conduct busines on lines more suited to French banking ideas. It may be added that this is not the first instance of the Credit Lyonnais going to a foreign country and retiring soon after. The Bank had, I believe, at one time branches in the United States and in Italy, all of which were closed after a few years trial.

IMPORTANT TO INDENT MERCHANTS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

ABDOOL CADER ALLIBHOY VS. THE HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LIMITED.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 559-10, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' failure to supply twenty bales of brown paper to fulfil their contract with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. M. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—Upon this evidence the first question arises what is the contract or obligation which defendants have entered into with the plaintiff ? The contract is contained in the two letters of 1st May and 28th June, 1897. The answer depends upon their proper construction. It is contended for the plaintiff that they constitute a contract for the sale of this commodity by the defendants to the plaintiff. In principal this case is not distinguishable from Mahomedally vs. Scheller Dosogne and Co. Indian Law Reports, 13 Bom., 470. In form and substance the indent here resembles the one in the case just cited. The first is a letter of authority to the defendants to instruct their home constituents to purchase on his (plaintiff's) account and risk brown paper of a particular weight and quality at a limit of price specified therein. Plaintiff agrees to accept and pay any bill of exchange for the amount of invoice, inclusive of the shipment charges plus the defendants' commission of two per cent. and a half. The first letter goes on to say that if the goods are delivered by the manufacturer within ten days before or after the time stipulated for delivery, the plaintiff binds himself to accept them without dispute. It further provides that delivery by the manufacturer will count as shipment date. The letter in reply says in effect that a contract has been entered into pursuant to plaintiffs instructions. It is clear, therefore, the defendants would be liable to account to the plaintiff for any profit they might derive by a secret bargain with the maker of the paper. The relationship created by the two letters is that of principal and agent, and not of vendor and vendee. The next point for consideration is, has this relationship of principal and agent been merged in that of vendor and purchaser ? There is nothing in the acts or conduct of the parties throughout the whole of this transaction to indicate such a change in the relation between the parties. The invoice was relied on as pointing to this alteration, because it is made out by the defendants to the plaintiff in their own names. The argument would have some force if the inoice was inconsistent with the contract of agency existing between the parties. But this is not so. (See Ireland vs. Livingstone, Law Report 5; English and Irish appeals,395; and Cassaboglow vs. Gibb, Law-Report II Queen's Bench Division, 797.) The next question is whether the Company isbound to indemnify the plaintiff for the infringement of the contract by the manfacturer of the paper. Clearly not, because the Company has not guaranteed the performance of the contract by the manufacturer. It was urged that the case fell within the provisions of section 230, clauses 1 and 2, of the Contract Act. It seems to the Court, that this is begging the whole question. In order to entitle the plaintiff to have a decree he must establish the existence of an agreement by the defendants in their capacity of agents for the sale of this article on behalf of a merchant resident abroad. This he has failed to do. The second clause merely declares that the agent is personally bound by his contract when he does not disclose the name of his principal. Applying this branch of the section the defendants are personally bound by their contract with the plaintiff ; this brings us back to the first question: What is their contract : Not an agreement to sell or furnish this paper to the plaintiff, but simply to execute the plaintiff's order by effecting a contract with the maker of the paper for and on behalf of the plaintiff for the purchase of this article. The clauses just referred to simply embody the proposi-tions of law laid down in Thomson vs. Davenport, 9 B and C, 78 ; andPaterson vs. Gandaseque,15East. 26. With reference to two matters only, the position of the defendants may be considered somewhat analogous to that of venders' namely with regard to the theory of passing the property in the goods, and the other as to the power of stopping the goods in "transitu," See the observations of Brett, M. R. in Cassaboglon vs. Gibb (Supra.) With regard to the claim in the alternative, the question is: What is wrong or a breach of duty on the part of the defendants ? It is answered that by the indent the defendents had undertaken to ship the goods, and that consequently they and not the manufacturer ought to have shipped them. This omission on their part it is argued, amounts to a dereliction of duty on their part and is proof of negligence. The words "to ship the goods" must often be construed as equivalent to "to have the goods shipped. Where the agents reside at Amsterdam and the manufacturer at Humburg it would be unreasonable to infer an obligation on defendants part to go to Hamburg in order to ship the goods. Unless the plaintiff has taken the precaution of forbidding defendants the exercise of the power incident to their authoritythey may delegate the duty of shipment to a trustworthy agent. (Story on Agency Section 14 ; Evans on Principal and Agent, page 124.) What the Company could do by their servants they could do by their agents.Granting for the sake of argument the existence of this alleged duty and its violation, what would be the legal consequence? Simply this, the defendants could not compel the plaintiff to accept goods of adescription different to the one ordered and would probably forfeit their stipulated commission. The result would be the same as if no shipment had been made. Defendants have not agreed to supply the goods much less to supply them at all events. Why should they be in a worse position when they ship some good of the same denomination than when they ship none at all? It would be a different thing if the defendants without sufficient care and inquiry made a representation to the plaintiff of an actual shipment of goods such as he wanted, and the plaintiff acting upon the faith of such representation entered into a contract with a third party. In that event if he had to pay compensation to his contracted defendants would be clearly liable to indemnify him for such loss. The case then would be very like that of Cassaboglon vs. Gibbs L. R., 11 Ch. Div. 797. This case is also an authority to show that under no circumstances can the plaintiff recover the loss of profit where the relation is one of agency alone. The rule of law is simple. The neglect of the agent must be the proximate cause of the loss, in respect of which he is sought to be made liable. The claim for Rs. 89 and for Rs. 300 must, therefore, be disallowed. It remains to dispose of the plea based on clauses 2 and 3 of the letter of 1st May. It is insisted for the defence that the indentor having failed to appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after the arrival of the goods to settle his dispute with the defendant company he must be taken to have abandoned it in accordance with the third stipulation of the indent, and that consequently he is now estopped from making any claim in respect of the goods. As the Court disallowed all the three items of the claim upon the grounds stated above, it becoms unnecessary to decide this question But as it has been urged both as a ground of defence and as a ground of attack the Court must express an opinion. In the first place it being a found fact that the plaintiff required this paper for the fulfilment of his contract with the RailwayCompany,and the defendants having been informed of this fact at the execution of the indent, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the stipulation with regard to the submission to arbitration is not inconsistent with if not repugnant to the nature of the transaction. They appear among the printed clauses applicable to a different state of things. But, secondly, the word dispute in the second clause must, I think, be taken to mean a real, bona fide dispute It must relate to an honest difference of opinion between the contracting parties on any matter or matters touching the contract or matters incidental to or arising out of it. The stipulation, therefore, is wholly inoperative unless and until such an honest difference of opinion arises. In this case the parties are agreed that the goods shipped were not the goods ordered for a specific purpose. The plaintiff did not at any time consent to the substitution of the shipment sample for the indent sample. The defendants are fully conscious of the truth of this fact. That being so an unfounded allegation of the plaintiffs consent to such substitution made in bad faith cannot create a dispute, where none actually exists. No estoppel and no cause of action can grow out of a conscious violation of truth. As the parties have not refused to submit to arbitration the existence of the agreement to refer disputes to arbitration is not a bar to the suit under the last paragraph of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. On this ground the plea must be overruled. For the reasons stated, I dismiss the plaintiff's suit contingent upon the opinion of the High Court upon the points of law formulated by the plaintiff's pleader and the solicitor for the defence.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hakim Mahomed Abdool Hamid Farookh, proprietor, printer and publisher of an Urdoo paper called *Azad Punch*, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Moonshi Mahomed Amir and his son Mahomed Usuff alias Papa. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainants.

The information stated that the complainant was the proprietor of an Anglo-Urdoo paper, called "Moslim Herald," and Mahomed Usuf was his son. A few days ago he arranged the marriage of his son with the daughter of one Alli Saheb, a contractor of Bandora. Subsequently the "Azad Punch" published defamatory articles in regard to the complainant and his son in its issues of 8th and 29th December last, and the marriage in consequence was put off. The principal heading under which the articles appeared was "the independent opinion of our independent august selves." There were besides two subheadings as under (1) "the marriage of an orphan," and (2) "the destruction of papee's (a sinner's) boat." The first article was a satire on the coming marriage. In some places a veiled, and in others an open, attack was made on the complainant and his son. It was suggested that the complainant's was a poverty-stricken family, and that there should be no marriage in this poor family. The paper then suggested the following method of raising a fund for the marriage of the complainant's son: "For some ten or fifteen days a met should be spread at the corner of the street and he should be made to lie on it with a piece of cloth on him. People will then think that an unclaimed 'papee' (sinner) is dead and that money is wanted for his burial. They will then throw an anna or two and within 10 or 15 days Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 will be collected. Afterwards a bandage having been put on his eyeshe should be taken straight to the rear of the cemetery among the Soorty Dheds and made to stand there, because his features are similar to theirs. Nobody will think otherwise of him. Let us hope the marriage will be thus celebrated." In the same article the following passage was also inserted : "Whenever messages for girls (brides) are sent the reward received by the boy's party is shoes," In the second article the complainant's son, whose alias was "papa" was often referred to as "papee" (sinner.) The complainant had made all necessary preparations for his son's marriage, but owing to the publication of these articles the father of the girl put off the marriage and the complainant suffered a heavy pecuniary loss. The complainant also objected to the following dialogue supposed to have been addressed by him to the father of the bride: "Have no suspicion about my genealogy ? I am a Mahomedan born of a respectable family. God may bless my father Hayat, who during his lifetime did such deeds that people remember him up to the present time by dashing hands against their foreheads (i. e. by cursing him.) I have become famous by publishing a paper of four sides (pages) published either in the morning or in the evening. All washermen, barbers and butchers of Bombay take my name with great respect. I began calling myself a Moonshi since I commenced publishing the newspapers without knowing how to read or write. My name is Mahomed. In learning or education I am equal to Fazul. My good stars were in the ascendant and I subsequently became an Amir."

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin intimated that the accused had offered an unconditional apology, and had also agreed to publish the same in two issues of his paper. He, therefore, asked the Court to allow the case to stand over till 6th proximo.

The application was granted.

JOHN BULL AND HIS COUSINS.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

AN interesting exchange of courtesies took place the other day between the United States transport Grant and the s. s. Clan Robertson in the Gulf of Aden. N. Harrop, of the local pilot staff, gave a representative of the *Times of Ceylon* the following version of it :—

I brought the United States transport ship Grant into the harbour on Saturday night, he said, and when I came across Captain Ayers, I asked him if he had seen anything of the Clan Robertson on the way. The Clan liner was due here just then, and I thought the Grant might have met her. Captain Ayers replied that he passed the Clan Robertson near the Gulf of Aden and added that the meeting was the most interesting thing which had occurred in the whole voyage out. While the two vessels were nearing each other, they exchanged the ordinary signals ; but as the Grant was passing the Clan liner, one of the officers of the latter vessel jumped down to the turret—on the orders of the captain, as I heard afterwards—and chalked Good Luck in large letters on the ship's side. Those on the ship's side on both vessels keenly watched the operation, and when it was done all the troops and passengers on the Grant, numbering nearly 2,000 headed by their officers, gave three ringing cheers The General in command of the troops on the Grant moreover, ordered the band to strike up "God Save the Queen," which was followed by 'Rule Britannia' General Hall himself came to me, continued Mr. Harrop, and said "it was really the most interesting incident on the whole way out. The enthusiasm on both sides rose to the highest pitch, and the feelings of the Americans were full and hearty, going out as they were on a perilous expedition, on reading those two words Good Luck from their English friends. Captain Ayers said he would like to meet the Captain of the Clan Robertson, if he could, to tell him how much the kindly action had cheered him and his troops.

HOW THE CLAN ROBERTSON WAS RE-NAMED THE GOOD LUCK.

I promised to bring the captain of the Clan Robertson on board should that steamer come in before the Grant sailed away, and next morning I was glad to see the Clan boat arrive, and I promptly took Captain Dulcken on board, and introduced him to Captain Ayers, the commander of the transport. They shook hands very cordially as might be expected. At the same moment General Hall came up, and also warmly shook hands with Captain Dulcken, and told him how they had received his greeting, and Captain Dulcken had not been on board for five minutes before the news spread everywhere, and in every cabin on board, that "the captain of the Good Luck was on board, and with that all the officers and the ladies—the officers' wives—came up and surrounded Captain Dulcken, and nearly shook him to pieces in their cordiality. It was a most difficult matter for him to get away clear afterwards, although the Grant was getting ready to leave her berth and as he was leaving some one among the troops in a powerful voice shouted 'three cheers for the captain of the Good Luck, which were vociferously given. That was not all, however, for as the Grant was passing the Clan Robertson in the harbour, all the soldiers on board pressed forward on the side towards the Clan steamer, giving the Grant a heavy list, as you might expect, and then when some one shouted out, 'three cheers for the Good Luck, again, the response was so enthusiastic that it was almost terrific the Grant was in a great hurry to get away, and left Colombo at one o'clock on Sunday. She received a telegram to proceed to her destination as quickly as possible, as she was wanted at Manila. She only waited to receive Captain Dulcken.'.

THOSE FRENCH NAMES.

IN my salon out at Clapham I am always in des pair,
When wrestling with a poser such as Quesnay de Beaurepaire :
Is it "Queznay," is it "Quaynay ?" O Parisian, pray declare,
Car je voudrais bien parler when I speak of cette Affaire.
In the surname, dites-moi, aussi, if it's very necessaire
To pronounce the middle syllable and call it Boh-repaire ?
Or to mumble Bohr-paire only, with a mange-ing of the "aire."
For I wish, in talking Francais, to parler it with care.
Is it "Drayfus," too, or "Dryfus" ? tell me truly, je vous pray,
And also all those other words so difficiles to say,
"Je suis assez sur de Picquart," and of Renaud and Dupre,
But will you please expliquez-moi L-o-e double "vay."
"Cavaignac" je connais, parceque, Is there not a "jay"
Prononce tout-a-fait le meme, dans un mot across the way,
Sur les bouteilles, where the labels three petits stars display,
And the Barmaid calls it "cohniac" with the same espece de "jay."
So, O Special Correspondent, please ecoutez a ma prayer,
Ecrivez-moi la petite liste, qui est so necessaire
To aid me parler Francais, with a well informe air,
When holding forth to Brown about cette vilaine French Affaire.

J. A.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Ships boats Handicap race. Start at 3-15. Course No. 8.
Yachts Handicap race. Start at 3-30. Course No. 9.
Tomtit class race. Start at 3-15. Course No. 8.
Entries will close at noon on Friday as usual.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. P. C. H. SNOW.

The *Rast Goftar* thus congratulates Mr. P. C. H. Snow on his elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council: The elevation of Mr. P. C. H. Snow as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay is a fitting climax to his long and useful public service. To this city he came to be particularly known as Municipal Commissioner, who performed his duty without fuss or flurry, and acquitted himself satisfactorily during the trying period of plague and riots. The Corporation was eminently satisfied with him, because he endeavoured to guide its deliberations without any pretence or desire of governing it in the manner of some of his distinguished predecessors There were no field days in the civic hall on his account ; no occasion for a display of righteous wrath and sturdy independence by the patriots of Little Pedlington. There might have been an element of superciliousness beneath the calm and equable exterior ; but that was only a question in the domain of abstract speculation which did not concern them in the least,—if, indeed, it ever occurred to them. Mr. Snow did much useful service during the plague epidemics. He had at heart the true interests of the Municipality, and as a member of the Plague Committee, which held omnipotent sway while it lasted, he would have been very glad to restrain its many sided extravagance if he could. In these days of superficial show and speciousness, it is particularly pleasant to find adequate recognition bestowed on one whose parts are more solid than brilliant, and who for that very reason, is in a position to be really more useful.

THE PROSPECTIVE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* speculates upon the prospective Chief Justice of Bombay, and writes:—Several names unconnected with this presidency have been suggested in connection with the vacancy caused by the much-lamented death of Sir Louis Kershaw. After going through the list we can not say we are in favour of having an impatient judge, however able, from Madras, or a lawyer from Calcutta who has all along played the part of a courtier and an opportunist with tact and ability. Sir Arthur Strachey, we should think, must be quite happy at Allahabad, as he is quite near Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Simla and other cool abodes of the Olympic Gods. Very little is known about Mr. Justice Jenkins. But we really do not see why government should go to other presidencies in quest of suitable candidates, when, barring the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, they can appoint to the vacant post a lawyer of the standing, experience, learning and ability of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin.

CYCLISTS BEWARE.

The *Rast Goftar* calls upon the police to do a public service by placing rash and reckless cyclists before the magistrate, and remarks:—Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, is to be congratulated on the strict law he has laid down in respect of cyclists, who choose to resort from sheer bravado to the practice of riding their machines with their hands off the handlebar. The practice bade fare to a general one, and it is well that the magistrate should have by his prompt and decisive judgment nipped it in the bud. The Police Inspector, who placed three of the offenders before the magistrate, desrves well of the public for obtaining the decision of a competent court of law, that the riding on a bicycle with folded hands, or the hands placed in their pockets instead of their being on the handle-bar, was not only dangerous to the rider himself, but also to pedestrians in streets or roads, where there is a large passenger and vehicular traffic. If it is penal to abandon control over the machine by keeping the hands off the handle-bar, it should be much more so to remove the feet from the paddles, and glide down an incline with the rapidity of a railway train, as has been the practice of some of the scorches on the railway over-bridges and the sloping Gowalia Tank, Gibbs and Pedder Roads. It has of late become very common in our city, and the Police will, therefore, do yet another service to the public if they were to place such rash and reckless cyclists before the magistrate.

The *Native Opinion* writes ; The general public is sure to heartily welcome Mr. Slanders-Slater's decision that riding a bicycle in crowded thoroughfares with hands off the handle-bar, is a practice dangerous to the life and safety of the passers-by, and as such, punishable under the law. Practically, there was no defence in the test cases brought by the Police before the Magistrate, and though we do not think much of Mr. Wellinkar's title to give evidence as an expert in cycling, we are perfectly in accord with the Magistrate's ruling that the practice shall not henceforth be permitted.

THE PARSEE BARONET'S HOUSE AT KHANDALLA.

Referring to the gift made by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, of his magnificent house at Khandalla for the benefit of European nurses, the "Rast Goftar" says : The late Sir Jamsetjee possessed a magnificent mansion at Khandalla, where his late father had treated no less a parsonage than the Prince of Wales, while he was on a tour through India. It was a historical house where some of the Royal and high official personages had partaken of the hospitality of the Jamsetjee family, and it was for various reasons deemed desirable that the mansion should have formed a part and parcel of the estate attached to the Baronetcy. But the late Sir Jamsetjee, whose word was his bond, had promised during his life-time that he would be too glad to bequeath his Khandalla House to the European community for the purpose of its being used as Convalescent Home for the nurses, and true to his promise, he made a direction to that effect in his will.

THE GHEE BILL.

The *Gujerati* remarks that the Ghee Bill, as it has emerged through the second stage, is of a simple and tentative character, and that its working will show in what directions it still admits of improvement. Our contemporary adds : The Ghee Bill has passed through the second stage without any lengthy discussion. Even as it stands, it is open to criticism in one or two important points. But now that its original scope has been largely restricted, it has been rid of the feature that was most objectionable. Whether milk also should be included within its purview was discussed by the Select Committee, but, the idea was dropped on account of the difficulties connected with the testing and analysis of milk, Similar difficulties have been experienced in England and they would not have been less in this city. Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment, which was accepted, gives a reasonable guarantee to vendors as to the *bona fides* of the proceedings that might be instituted against them for acting in contravention of the provisions of the Act, and protects them against vexatious or fraudulent proceedings. Without according our unqualified approval to the amended Bill, we welcome it as an improvement upon the original draft.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra was right in his remark that the Ghee Bill had undergone a complete metamorphosis since its inception, so complete indeed that one wonders if the Government was wise in creating so much controversy about so little a measure. In its present shape, the Bill would have been passed by this time by the unanimous vote of the whole of the Legislative Council. Instead, we have had two Select Committees sitting on it, and a lot of idle talk, and a waste of legislative energy. It seems to us that the tendency to attempt to be humourous is being carried too far in some of the official speeches in the Legislative Council. Ponderous and elaborate criticisms, smelling of the midnight oil, have nothing enjoyable except, perhaps, to the speakers themselves. We hope the Ghee Bill has reached its final form in which it will be soon passed. The Hon. Mr. Chandarvarkar's amendment is a useful one, to prevent fraudulent and vexatious prosecution.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW CLASSES.

The sad state of the Government Law School is commmented upon by some of the vernacular journals. The "Rast Goftar" states: The Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji and his co-adjutors ought to be congratulated on the success achieved by them in respect of the proposed reorganization of the Law School. The public of Bombay has lost all faith in the institution, which has been conducted all these years in a manner most unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. Were it not for the offer made by some of the public-spirited lawyers of the city to allow them to open a class for students studying the law, Government would not have taken any steps, at least for some time to come, to place their Law School on a sound and substantial basis, as they by their last resolution now contemplate to do. It were better that Government should think of reorganising their Law School than to allow a rival institution to be started on a principle which cannot be approved for many reasons. Public institutions managed by a certain number of volunteers have hitherto seldom proved a success, It is desirable, therefore, that Government instead of allowing these gentlemen to start a Law School on their own account, should resolve to improve the present teaching body which can be rendered efficient by the employment of a better class of men on higher salaries, As Government will have to spend more money for the purpose, the question will arise as to how to make both ends meet, There appears to be but one alternative, and that is to raise the fees received from the sudents.

The *Gujerati* observes : The promoters of the Bombay College of Law may fairly congratulate themselves on the result of their activity, When their scheme came on for sanction before the Senate, the Hon. Mr.BudruddinTyabjee declared that all the efforts he and others had till then made with a view to the improvement of the Government Law School had gone in vain for the last quarter of a century. Public protests proved ineffectual. The native press cried in vain. The students were helpless. Committees drew up their reports only to be pigeon-holed, and the Law School remained just what it was. The proposal to start a new College created a situation from which Government extricated themselves by appointing a committee to consider the question of re-organizing the Law School. Their report was issued months ago, and the resolution of Government is now before the public. It is now proposed to double the staff of professors and thus increase the efficiency of instruction by a slight increment to their salaries. We do not attach much importance to paper schemes. The future of the institution will all depend upon the manner in which selections of professors are made.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks : The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Bombay Law School, conclusively proves that the Government had been, while professing to teach students for the L.L.B degree in their institution, doing very much less, and even that perfunctorily. In the Calendar of the Bombay University it is stated that lectures will be delivered in the Law School on six subjects, while as a matter of fact, as the Committee report, the lectures embrace only three of them, and even these "cannot have been adequately dealt with in the number of hours devoted to them." We are not sure that the idea of reforming so unsatisfactory a state of things would have occurred to Government, had their hands not been practically forced by the proposal of certain private gentlemen to start a rival institution for teaching law. The Government, however, might have refused, as they have done, to "authorize" the proposed College, and at the same time refused, as they have not done, to reform their own institution. That they have not chosen to adopt this dog-in-the-manger attitude, is a matter for thankfulness in these days.

The *Native Opinion* observes : The Bombay Government has recently issued a very characteristic resolution on the question of the reorganisation of the Law School and a critical perusal of it shews only too clearly that Government has tried to cover a rather high handed act under fine phrases and a new arrangement, which however do not shut out the real question at issue. The history of this question need not be retold. It is a sad story in the interests of the Bombay Administration and the resolution of Government to stick to its original opposition to the opening of a new Law School reflects very clearly the retrograde character of Lord Sandhurst's educational policy.

BANK OF MADRAS DEFALCATION AT COLOMBO.

ENQUIRY AT THE POLICE COURT.

THE further enquiry in the charges against Catheravalu Ramulingham Shroff was taken up on Thursday afternoon at the Police Court before Mr. W. H. Moor. Messrs. Kerr, Dawson, Tinson and other officials of the Bank were present. The proceedings commenced at about 3-30 p.m. Mr. Advocate J. Van Langenberg, instructed by Messrs. F.J. and R. F. and George De Saram, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Advocate H. J. C. Pereira, instructed by Messrs. Richard Pereira and Edward Pereira appeared for the defence.

Mr. Tinson, Accountant, was recalled. He said that on Friday, the 17th ultimo, he verified the money, and after the verification left the money on the accused's counter. The books produced the other day and made up by the assistant shroffs who gave evidence were their own rough books, and the Bank had their own books entered from the cheques, vouchers, &c., passing through the Bank. (Book marked 5 shown to the witness.) It was one of the books : according to this the balance on the 18th was Rs. 91,308'34 and in their Band the same amount appeared as the balance of the receipts after the disbursements. On the 17th ultimo when he verified the cash the amount of the total in the entry should have been with the accused and, on the 18th ultimo he should have had that amount plus the balance of the 18th ultimo.

Mr. James Sutherland, Assistant Accountant, stated that his duty every fourth week was to lock up all the money in the vault, which is on the ground floor, with an iron door. On the 17th accused put his money in the vault in the presence of the witness. It was all in bags and bundles of notes. The witness did not touch them. The accused went into the vault and put in his (shroff's) tin box which he locked himself. He took away the key. The door of the vault is locked and secured with two locks ; one key was kept by accused and one by the witness. On the 18th, the vault was opened by the accused and the witness, and the accused had his assistants removed the money out of the box. In the evening, the accused's money was locked up again at about 4 p.m. It was locked up in the same way as it was the day before.

M. R. Juan Pulley deposed that he was employed at the Bank of Madras as an assistant shroff. He was paid by the accused. He was in the Bank on the 17th and 18th ultimo. He used to receive moneys, but on the 18th he paid out moneys. He entered his payments in the book produced. He received the money from the accused for payments. In the entries there was an item of Rs. 550 paid to the shroff. He received cash Rs. 136,340'79. The payments were entered on the other side. He paid out the cheques, and the balance. Rs. 39,457'47 was paid back to the shroff ; this was in addition to Rs. 550 given before at his request. The accused examined his books when he received the balance. The entries on that day correctly show the receipts and disbursements by him on that day save and except two cents which he lost. What he paid out amounted to Rs. 96,333'37, which tallied in the book kept by Tambyrajah of the amount of the cheques paid, R. C. Nawasiwayam, assistant shroff, was not at the Bank on the 18th and the witness did his work on that day. The witness is a Colombo Chetty.

Suppaiah deposed he was an assistant shroff, and was paid by the accused. He was not at the Bank on the 18th ultimo, and he did not know who did his work. He used to pay out.

Charles W. Pereira deposed that he was a clerk at the Bank for the last 16 years. He was paid by the Bank. He was working on the 17th and 18th ultimo. One of his duties was to enter up the columns in the cash abstract book. He did so on the 17th and 18th ultimo, On the 18th morning he entered up the entry. for the 17th, He got the book from the book-shelf where it is kept when taken out of the safe, It was at 7-30 in the morning. The figures now there appeared in the cash-keepers column. He did observe an alteration, but he did not take it and show it to the Accountant at once, as he had to take it at 10 a.m. to the Accountant to be verified. It was not at all unusual to see alterations in that book, as there were alterations two or three days in almost every week. He made the entry of the 18th on the morning of the 20th and he then found the figures now found in the cash keeper's account. He obtained the particulars for his entries from the Demand Draft Book, kept by two other clerks. His total of the figures shew the agent's cash, the cash-keeper's cash and the unrealised cheques. If the altered figure four was not there, and the figure one was there, his totals would not have balanced the book.

Juan Pulley, re-called stated that he was the only shroff who paid out cash on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. E. B. Dawson deposed that he was agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo Branch, and had been so for more than four years. During that period the accused was the shroff, and he was paid Rs. 1,100 per month, for himself and his assistants, He was in charge of all the cash transactions of the Bank, paying out and receiving in moneys, To enable him to do so, the witness used to advance him from the reserve moneys when necessary. When he had more money than he wanted he paid into the reserve fund. On Sunday, the 19th ultimo Mr. Tinson gave him certain information, and he showed the cash abstract-book to the witness, All the entries of the 17th ultimo now on the book were there. As also the cash accounts of the agent and the cash-keeper of of the 18th ultimo.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

A STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

Questioned by the Magistrate accused said that he was not present when Mr. Dawson counted the cash. He was there when the box was opened, not afterwards. He was not present when the counting was being continued on the 22nd. He was present when the box was opened on Wednesday. He did not remember how much money there was in his box on Monday.

Magistrate ; Was it more than one lakh I don't know.

In the amount of Rs. 5,78,459'25 as shown there (shown book correct. There is something short.

How much short A large sum.

What do you mean by a large sum—one lakh, two lakhs, three lakhs, four lakhs, or what ?—Three or four lakhs.

Can you account for the deficiency ?—The agent asked me to give a mortgage, and I gave a mortgage.

That was not the question. Can you account for that deficiency of three to four lakhs ?—No particulars.

Was this figure, Rs. 5,78 458'25, written by you ?—Yes.

The Magistrate then re-read his questions and accused's answers.

Is that correct ?—Yes.

Mr. Van Langenberg said that he could not close yet and asked for another day. The inquiry was then postponed till Tuesday next, to be resumed at 2 o'clock. Asked whether any witnesses were to be examined for accused's side, before the Magistrate sent his Report to the Attorney-General, Mr. H. J. C. Pereira replied in the negative.

No motion was made yesterday (2nd) at the Supreme Court to have the prisoner enlarged on bail. —*Times of Ceylon.*

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly clearses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s, 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholeale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAYS OF WOMEN.

OVER-INDULGENT PARENTS.

IN the present day I think parents are very much on the side of over-indulgence. The strict regime of olden days, when a child had to curtsey to her parents on entering the room where they were, when no child might sit down in its parents, presence until bidden to do so, when the parent was addressed as "sir" or "madam," things were, perhaps, at fault in the opposite direction, but the parents were certainly respected as they are not now. The father is looked upon as the banker whose only excuse for living is to write cheques and give pocket-money. He is called "the Governor" and the "Old Boy." The mother is the domestic slave, who has to minister to all their wants and pleasures in an absolutely unselfish manner till she is worn out in the struggle. They want liberty, and get it ; they will not stand any home fetters ; they do not pay, nor are they made to do so, the ordinary courtesy and politeness in little things to their parents which they willingly give to their companions of their own age. What they want they demand ; if absolutely forbidden to do anything or have anything they grumble and sulk till home becomes miserable. They do anything on earth to escape obeying orders. They take a pride in badgering their parents into consenting to what the parents' better judgment feels should be forbidden. They show great skill and diplomacy in "managing their parents." They speak to them rudely ; they reject advice; they express their own immature opinions dogmatically, they seldom think "What can I do to help my father and mother to make them happy?' and yet they expect everything to be done for them. They are wiser than the aged ; they know more than their teachers, and for the sake of peace and quietness they get their own way. Their smiles and politeness and pretty, engaging ways are kept for their acquaintances ; their sulks and grumblings are for home consumption ; and often it is not until too late that they wake up to see what they have done. When the hard-working, indulgent father is taken from them, when the self-denying, self-sacrificing, toiling mother is at rest under the daisies, when the home is broken up and they are cast out in the world to fight for themselves,they realise,too late, what they have lost. As a writer briefly says ;—The whole fault lies in the parents. The children, God bless them ! are plastic material. to the worked into such shape as the parents will. But what can be expected when the normal rule is one of weakness indulgence, the absence of restraint, the entire lack of coercion, and a general predominence given to the young people over every one else in the house ? From the first these children are taught to consider themselves as of supreme importance. The whole thing hangs together. The relaxation of domestic discipline, the inability of the young people of the period to do what they do not like to do, or to give up what they want ; their notoriously rude and clumsy manners ; their as notorious want of self-restraint or reverence ; the extraordinary aplomb of our girls —their mannish habits, their bold bearing.

PUNCTUALITY.

IT IS FOR BOTH HOME AND BUSINESS.

In some homes unpunctuality obtains as a general rule, and certainly it is a great enemy to peace, order, and the general well-being of a household.

Occasionally, too, in a generally unpunctual family, some member of it may be inclined the other way, and great, indeed, is the discomfort and worry that he or she has to put up with in consequence.

In an unpunctual house meals are going on very often from morning until night. The late comers must have fresh tea or coffee made for them for breakfast, if not bacon broiled or eggs cooked—that is, if they like hot food, for some careless people are just as ready to partake of tepid viands and beverages that have stood much too long.

Where the mistress is unpunctual the servants usually follow suit, and as there can be no method in the way the work is done, the household generally is extremely out of order. Of course, punctuality is a habit, and can be acquired by the most naturally unpunctual people if only they give themselves up with determination to be in time,not once and again, but always.

Children should be trained into punctuality and corrected when they err in this respect.

Lord Nelson said : "I owe everything in the world to being always a quarter of an hour beforehand."

A writer on the subject says :

"Punctuality is important, because it preserves the peace and good temper of a family ; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time. It is like packing things in a box—a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one,

"The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry. He has no time to speak with you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. . . . Appointments, indeed, become debts ; I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own."

WHY SHE IS ATTRACTIVE TO MEN.

A clever women, provided she be not sarcastic and too fully alive to a sense of her own importance, is generally an attractive one. Men may be charmed for a time by a pretty face, but they soon tire of mere prettiness. Nor does it follow that all women of good sense and sharp intellect are necessarily plain. Bright thoughts enliven the most ordinary face, until the reflection of the mind shining out in all its radiance makes one forget that the features are not pure Grecian, and leads us to believe that such a woman is in reality a great beauty. The vivacious creature, of varying moods and quaint fancies is the one charm. A man forgets the type of beauty she may or may not posses, so interested does he become in the pleasing study of a mind that renders her face ever winning,irresistible, and pleasing, because, like the surface of a lake, there comes a change with every varying emotion. The attractive woman should cultivate the mind, for grace of soul and education of spirit count for more than limpid eyes, a rosebud mouth, and a dimpled chin. She should be ever teachable, for there is not one iota of lovableness in the man or woman who thinks he or she knows it all.

VALUABLE ADVICE.

Mrs. Humphrey writes in her 'Letters of a Worldly Woman":—I admire your resolution to make yours the happiest menage in Mudshire. Most heartily do I hope you may succeed. It is not an easy task to catch the butterfly happiness and keep it alive and contented in the home. But it has been done, though more often by wives who do not very excessively love and worship their husbands. To do so is to be heavily handicapped. It is the nature of a man to value little what is poured out in abundance at his feet, If only young wives would realise this, they would keep their husbands love alive and be themselves much happier women. When a man succeeds in persuading the girl he adores to whisper, "I love you," he is the proudest and happiest being under the sun. But when his wife tells him the same sweet tale morning, noon, and night, he feels like the new apprentice in the sweetstuff shop, who has been allowed to eat as many bonbons as she possibly could, as a preliminary to disgusting her with the whole stock of the business. It is a fatal fact that a man's love often cools after marriage, while a wife's affection usually increases. He is her own ; and women, being of a thrifty turn of mind, always make the best of what is their own property. Their geese are swans. But when a man has acquired property in a wife's affections his impulse is to underrate it, just because it is his own. This is one of the fundamental differences between men and women. There are many others, Daphne dear, but I am not going to tell them to you all at once. You would feel overwhelmed. And I am particularly anxious to give you a piece of good advice. You are happy—well and good. Do not be analytical about it. Do not "peck at your heart like a boy with a pin at a winkle," as "Bam Wildfire" cleverly puts it. If you ask yourself every morning "Am I happy?" the answer will certainly be at least doubtful some day ; and then you will fancy that a negative of happiness means an affirmative of wretchedness. There never was a greater mistake. It merely means that there are soft, misty, grey days in every life, as contrasted with the sunny ones. And have not the soft, grey days a charm ? The covered skies a beauty all of their own? For choice one would have sunshine every morning. Yet it would soon become monotonous.

SHALL WE GUARANTEE INDIA'S DEBT?

REJOINDER FROM MR. GREEN.

MR. JOHN GREEN, the Chairman of the London and County Bank, an interview with whom opened the present discussion on the question of Great Britain guaranteeing India's debt, replies to some of his critics :

"I have read with great interest your remarks and the letters you have published upon this subject. I am glad to notice that such able and practical experts as Sir Samuel Montagu and Mr. B. Cohen agree with my views that it would be wise and politic that this country should officially guarantee the Public Debt of India.

"As to the effect on the present price of Consols, I think that would only be temporary, and that this country can very well digest £300,000,000 of Fresh Consols, especially remembering that it would be in exchange for India Stocks.

"With regard to Sir Alexander Wilson's observations, I see no necessity for bringing home the Rupee Debt, nor do I understand how the payment of less interest per annum by India on her debt would add to the 'annual sterling liability'—manifestly just the reverse—nor would the guarantee in any way imply that India was a pauper country ; and the fact that she possesses such great 'recuperative powers' surely renders the guarantee less onerous. The 'fixity of exchange,' however, to which Sir A. Wilson refers, unfortunately does not exist, and is much needed.

"But what I wish to emphasise is this, that to all intents and purposes Great Britain does practically guarantee the Indian Debt. I maintain that you cannot get away from that, and therefore it would be well to gain all the advantages that must spring from actually saying so."—"Westminster Gazette."

THE STORY OF A SNOWBALL.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

["The 'Snowball' Old Age Pension Scheme has bee withdrawn."—Vid DAILY PAPER.]

April 1, 1909.

I HAD one day been reading in the "Daily Tale" of the vast proportions attained by a "Snowball" of old postage stamps started by a young lady at the Antipodes, who, to resque Chinese babies from some horrid fate,had conceived the happy notion of gratifying their parents' well-known fancy for those articles in this time-honoured way. The account of it stirred me to the depths. If so much can be accomplished in the interests of orient brats, I meditated—if such energy can be evoked in the mere collection of sordid postage stamps, what would not be achieved if the matter collected were something of real value and the benefits divided among the collectors ? And thus were born Podgers' Pensions for Poor People. Lightly thought, quickly uttered. That evening I sent my prospectus to the Press. The details are still in everybody's mind. Briefly, the idea was this : Any individual, X, on payment to me of 11s. should receive a warrant of ten coupons. X would then sell these coupons at the price of 1s. each among his friends, thus recovering 10s. of his outlay, while each purchaser, in exchange for the coupon so acquired, and on payment to me of a further 10s. should receive in his turn a warrant, also with ten coupons attached, for similar disposal among his acquaintance. The number of subscribers would mount up in multiples of ten at each round, and the merest tyro at acturial calculation will see at a glance that I should have at my disposal a sum sufficient to guarantee to each one of them a life pension of £1,000 a year, payable at the average age of thirty-five.

I spoke of it that night dinner. The sensation was immense. My hostess, the Duchess of Mount Ararat, a woman of keen business instincts, claimed a right to be the first warrant holder, and before the evening was out had disposed of her ten coupons among her guests. Under such favourable auspices the scheme could hardly falter. Each guest went forth to the next feast with ten fresh coupons issued from my offices and readily disposed of them before the fish. Thus in two days I already had one hundred subscribers to the Pensions. In the third round a note of discord was struck. The Editor of the *Daily Particle*, who was a guest at some table where sales were very brisk, pointed out that that night there would have to be no fewer than 1,000 purchasers, and said ominously that if things went on at that rate, he for his part did not see where they would ever stop, In the fourth round some difficulties were apparent. There were then 1,000 subscribers, who, in order to dispose of their coupons, must needs find 10,000 more, and as at several dinner tables there were present more than one anxious dispose of their batch, much friction and unpleasantness ensued. Indeed, Lady Jane Golightly, who arrived late, was so irritated at finding herself for estalled, that, fearing to be stuck with the lot, see did not blush to canvass the footmen as they handed her cloak when she went away. And thus the infection spread into the Servants' Hall. Then came the fifth round, 10,000 holders were seeking 100,000 purchasers. Society was hard put to it. Hostesses asked people to dinner they had never asked before. Never was such charity displayed towards poor relations. Unsuspecting cousions were hauled up from the country and immediately landed with a coupon. Admission to the fancy-dress ball at the Duchess of Derbyshire's, who had invested in a large block, was by coupon only, and the guests made underhand use of the cotillon to plant off their purchases upon one another. The rage was universal. Everyone fell a victim, high and low. It was worse than influenza. A crafty Canon who made a bid for the Prime Minister's coupons *en bloc* was appointed to a colonial bishopric by night. The Colonial Secretary resigned because the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to allocate any of the secret-service money towards the relief of himself and his friends. The Editor of the *Daily Particle*, who alone stood firm, was offered the leadership of the Liberal Party by Sir H. Dangle Hangerman, who, indeed, was not at all anxious to retain it, if only he would relieve him of his last coupon. The *Hell Yell* stated that the *Daily Tale* was to be sued for libel by Mr. Waster for saying that he had three left, when in fact he had but two. The sixth round came, and the seventh—one million subscribers chasing ten million. There was chaos in the land.

And at length the eighth round came along Ten millions sought hundred. People turned up "Whitaker," and all England heaved a sigh. The population was but forty million souls ? Here was an impasse! Foreign countries had instituted a strict postal censorship, and coupons were detected by the X rays. We must deal with our own troubles alone. The birth columns were scanned by millions of eyes, and every mother was beset by callers to inquire. Mrs. Mulvaney, of the Butts, Newington, who produced triplets at this crisis, was arrested for causing the public peace to be disturbed. A great movement of the population towards the coast was notified, and thousands paced the beach, scanning the offing for fresh arrivals from abroad. The stevedors struck work and picketed all vessels at the docks, while they bargained off their coupons on the crews. I cannot exhaust the incidents of those fearful times.

At length a note of consolation was sounded in the Press. The New York correspondent of the *Particle* announced that a "America was roused!" Ever since our conduct in the war it had yearned to testify in some practical manner to its affection, and it now wept at its cousin's plight It had recently been bidden to take up the White Man's Burden. In an eloquent sermon at the Chicago Tabernacle the Rev. Blimey O. Torker preached on this text. "What is the White Man's Burden ?" "Podgers," he proclaimed to his excited audience, "Podgers is the White Man's Burden ; Podgers must be taken up ?" He proceeded to explain his scheme, England, he said, would never be at rest till every coupon was acquired. Chicago must therefore acquire them ! "Figure it out, he cried, "and you will find that though the sum is large, it is well within your means." Chicago rose to his call. A fund called "Podgers Pence" was started, and subscriptions flowed in. I never calculate now, and I forget how much it was, but in two days the full amount was realised. At a mass meeting of the citizens, Delia P. Bloggs, the fairest of Chicago's daughters, was chosen to convey to England its salvation.

She found me in my cellar, where for a fortnight I had barricaded myself against the onslaught of the millions who thirsted for my blood.

Podgers, she said sternly, "what have you done ? It is well I found you thus, in your low cellar, but it were braver had you mounted on a 'bus outside, and faced your victims' wrath."

I cast myself at her feet. "Delia, " I said faintly, "pity me ! It was sad and mad, but not bad—not, at least, in intention. I had thought to benefit my kind—and solve the Old-Age Pensions Question. As you are the harbinger of a strong and rich country, be merciful ! As you are young and beautiful, be——" ! Here my voice failed me. In the dim light of the cellar I saw a tear standing in her eye. She raised me kindly.

Of the rest of that interview I cannot speak. It is sacred to Delia and to me. Enough if I but state that after the satisfaction of all outstanding claims, when every unit of that generation had settled down to the enjoyment of his £1,000 annuity, my Delia read a new meaning into the words of the Rev. Torker and, in a nearer and more intimate manner than he had ever dreamed, consented to take up the White Man's Burden—me.

Westminster. E. F.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication with Visayas Islands (Cebu, Negros and Panaj) interrupted temporarily.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Dakar Bathurst interrupted.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted, during interruption telegrams for Cayenne sent by post from Paramaribo.

Cable Newyork Haiti interrupted.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Kertch.

Cable St Kitts St Thomas restored.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Trafficfor week ended 18th February, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	9	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year,	5,06,963	13,35,808	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week ..	5,95,963	15,60,808	23,711	21,80,482
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,200	1,88,201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	103	408	5	519
Total to correspond-	4,03,306	13,09,305	28,865	17,41,476

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 80,299
Ditto to date 4,39,006

PURELY PERSONAL.

Dr. Lannelongue, who was interviewed by a representative of the "Echo de Paris" gave the following account of M. Faure's last moments: "When I entered his room the President's condition was already very serious. He was fully aware how serious it was. 'I am very ill,' he said to me, and in fact, there was from the first no hope of saving him. Ataxia came on almost immediately and paralysis of the left side supervened. At last the patient sank into an absolute coma, and at ten o'clock he expired without having been able to speak during his last moments. It was, in short, an apoplectic stroke, and one could see from the first that no attentions he could receive would be of any avail. The President had shown no previous symptoms, but had merely experienced diminution of appetite which could give rise to no anxiety. I was therefore much surprised to see him struck down so suddenly. He had had latterly no tiring official duties to perform, but the Fashoda affair had deeply affected and acutely impressed him. It had caused him genuine grief, which had been further aggravated by the Dreyfus affair. He was very anxious about the internal situation of France. It is a misfortune—a very great misfortune."

Englishmen do indeed take their pleasures sadly, says a paper home. Sir William Harcourt, freed from the cares of leading the Liberal Party, is now at the Riviera with endless opportunities for amusing himself, yet what he actually does is to write a two-column letter to the Times. It is the Bishops' Apologia in the House of Lords that has made him take up his pen, which he uses with as much vigour as if he were at Malwood. In the recent debate he finds the "most eloquent and impressive pronouncement" to be the silence of Lord Salisbury." On the whole he is—naturally enough—triumphant at the admissions made by the Bishops that a crisis really does exist in the Church at all. One question suggests itself. If the report of a debate in the House of Lords produces a two-column letter in the Times, what will be the result of the announcement of a resolution in the House of Commons next Tuesday to exclude the Bishops from the House of Lords altogether? Birds of a feather flock together, and Mr. Herbert Lewis's seconder may yet be his colleague, the member for West Monmouth.

President Faure, unlike M. Casimir-Perier, was a very early riser. He was ready for his cold tub every morning at five o'clock, and having dressed quickly and without assistance, he went at once to his study and worked for two hours before his secretaries arrived. The President was a most abstemious man, who took a glass of claret at dinner, and only a glass of champagne if he had to drink a toast. After breakfast he went for a walk in the Elysee Park, accompanied by his wife and daughter. During this walk he smoked half a cigar, and often talked to the gardeners, as he was greatly interested in their profession. Unless he was obliged to be present at an official dinner or reception, President Faure spent the evening at home, listening to the performances of his daughter Lucie, who is an excellent pianiste. He retired for the night at eleven.

When Mr. Gladstone went to Nice in 1896 he was visited by the last President, who had a long conversation with him. The following year her Majesty met the President at Noisy-le-Sec, near Paris. As the train came into the station the Queen was seen seated near the window on the further side of the saloon; with Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. There was a superb bouquet on the table by her, and opposite to her, with its back to the nearer window, wos the chair on which the President was seated during the interview. He got out of his carriage with Sir Edmund Monson, who approaching the Royal saloon, ushered him in. Making a profound bow, M. Fedix Faure kissed her Majesty's hand, and soon was engaged in a conversation with the Queen which lasted about ten minutes. What was said during this meeting remained, of course, a secret.

M. Faure kept on terms of family intimacy with his relatives, some of whom are still poor, and others of whom have risen from very small beginnings—such as clerkships—to middle-class independence. One of these is the son of his aunt Madame Cremer, long a clerk, and now the senior partner in a firm created at Havre by the President, and after his election turned into a joint-stock concern. M. Faure tried in his actions to proclaim that he held to the principle of equality so dear to the Parisians. He said, on the day of his election, that he would be an arbiter between parties, and that he would show, as head of the State the greatest solicitude for the poor and humble. And that he always continued to do.

When Charles Garrett was a boy he was seriously rebuked by his class-leader for becoming an abstainer, on the ground that this teetotalism was "a Radical plot to upset the Throne." A similar idea seems to possess the mind of Dr. James Rankin, Minister of Muthill, N. B., who has recently said of Congregationalism that "the dreadfully one-sided political character of the sect may be inferred from their own report that 98 per cent. of their students are total abstainers, and that 2,364 of their ministers occupy the same rabid position. An excellent contribution, this, to the scientific investigation of rabies!

From an article on Aubrey de Vere, the Irish poet in "New Ireland," we take the following:—In personal appearance he is very tall, wears his hair rather long and has a most dignified and impressive presence. London sees but little of Aubrey de Vere, who lives entirely at Curragh Chase, the two brothers, now close upon the nineties, devoting their time to literature. Up to ten or fifteen years ago Aubrey de Vere was a constantly seen figure in London literary circles, where his learning, his culture, and his simplicity of manner made him the centre of interest. Ireland, the writer adds, is justly proud of Aubrey de Vere as one of her greatest and best literary sons.

The placarding of advertisement is most carefully regulated in Berlin, and they are only allowed on special columns 10ft to 12ft. high and 4ft. to 5ft. in diameter which are erected at all principal street corners. No poster or announcement can be placed on these columns before it has passed a strict examination by the police. The Kaiser, whose eye nothing escapes is said to have remarked (says a "Morning Leader" telegrame) that he had observed in passing through the streets, that of late the placards had shown a great falling off in artistic design. Translating this in their own way, the chiefs of police have given instructions that in future no posters are to be passed which in any way offend moral and religious principles, or that in any way tend to diminish the respect of the public for the authority of the State.

Users of the Reading Room at the British Museum will learn with regret that Dr. Richard Garnett, C. B., Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, has resigned his appointment the resignation taking effect on the 20th of next month. On March 1 Dr. Garnett will have completed forty-eight years' service at the British Museum. His resignation is dictated mainly by domestic reasons, the health of a member of his family necessitating residence in another part of London. Dr. Garnett's name will always been associated with the monumental catalogue of books in the Museum library which has been printed during the period he has filled as Keeper of the Printed Books. This work was carried out under the doctor's immediate supervision. To Dr. Garnnett's ingenuity is due also tho introduction of the "Sliding Scale" Press by which the task of obtaining books with ease and readiness from the shelves is much facilitated, as well as at the same time providing more space for the storing of volumes.

News of the death of Lord Justice Chitty reached the Law Courts just as the Judges were rising. It was quite unexpected, for the distinguished judge was in his usual place last Friday February 10 in Appeal Court 1 apparently in vigorous health, and when his absence was noted on Monday it was given out that he had nothing worse than a bad cold. Needless to say, the intelligence was received with very real regret, for it may be doubted whether there was another judge quite so popular as he. A quickwitted lawyer himself, he was always ready to assist counsel with a difficult case in hand by directing him straight to the crucial point, and his abounding good nature and urbanity in the midst of the most tiresome argument had made him much esteemed by the Bar.

All the surroundings of the Chitty family are steeped in the law. The late Lord Justice was nurtured among law books, his father before him having been an eminent advocate and the author of several legal works. When he took a wife it was from the famous legal stock of the Pollocks; the present Sir Frederick Pollock is a nephew of Lady Chitty's. All his sons have followed the legal profession. Two of them are making rising reputations among the stuff gownsmen at the and wedged in between is a solicitor. When away Bar, from the law Lord Justice Chitty found his chief delights in yachting and fishing, and he always recalled with pride the days when he twice rowed to victory in the Oxford boat.

"THE GRAND OL GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimean who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, if other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

"WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS A BOX."

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and ascertain therefrom which of the 47 Remedies you require.

RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY DISEASE, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, ASTHMA, BLOOD IMPURITIES, and Other Ailments Cured by the Use of these Wonderful Little Pellets.

RUPEE VIALS AT ALL CHEMISTS, and from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WHOLESALE FROM MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:

"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO FOR THE HAIR TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."

VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."

VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. per tablet. Three in a box 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand

from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. &

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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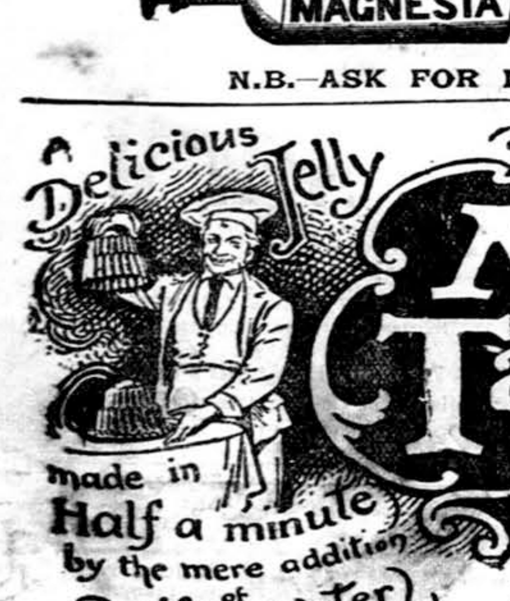

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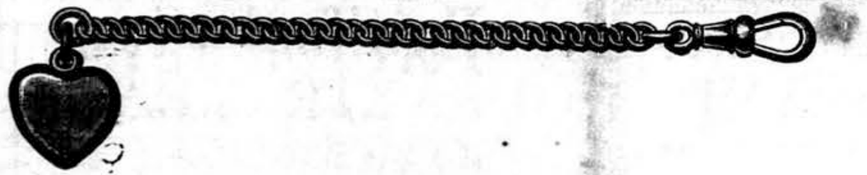

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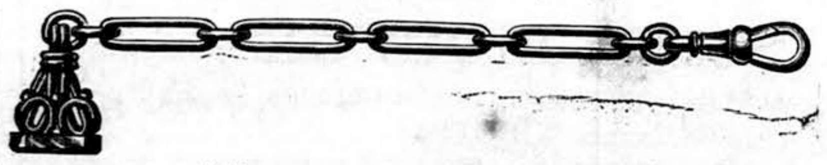

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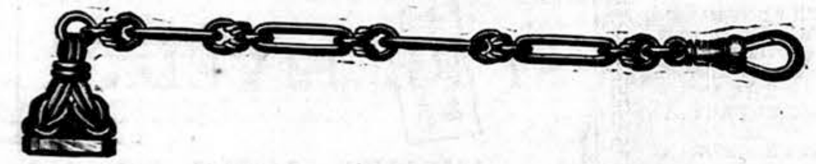

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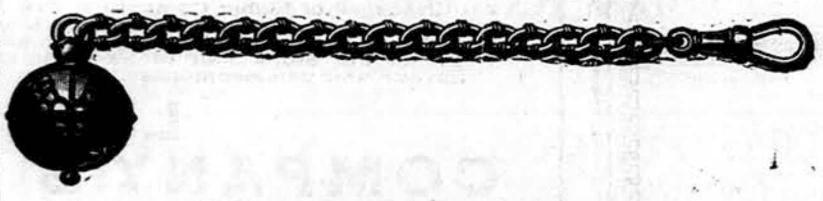

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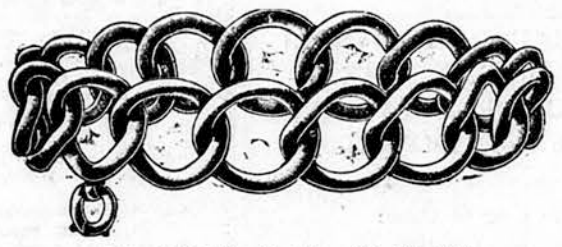

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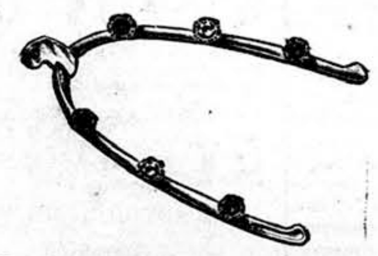

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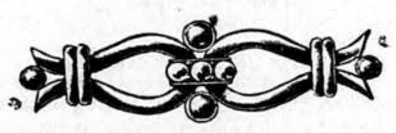

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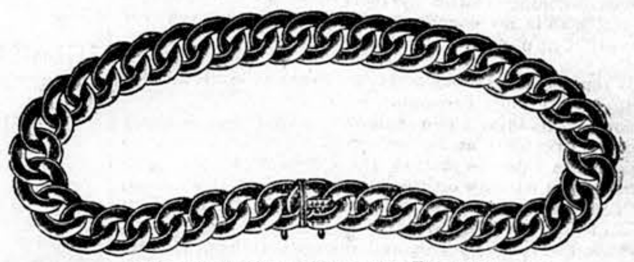

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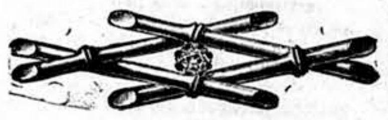

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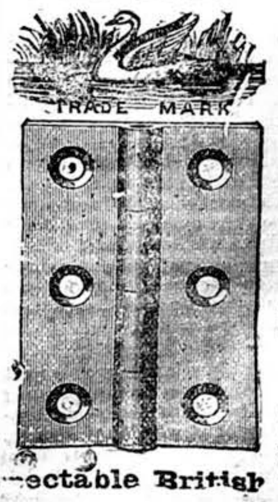

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